The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,655.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
——— including postage	„ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28 0
——— including postage	„ 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	„ 16 0
——— including postage	„ 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	„ 6 0
——— including postage	„ 7 12
Single Copy for Cash	„ 0 4
Back Numbers	„ 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	„ 2 8
Third Ditto	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam ship ASIA, 1,579 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander J. Patterson, will be despatched on the 27th September 1870, at noon.

	Sept.		Oct.
Leave Bombay	27	Leave Colombo	4
„ Rutnagherry	28	„ Galle	5
„ Vingorla	28	„ Negapatam	8
„ Carwar	29	„ Pondicherry	9
„ Mangalore	30	„ Madras	12
„ Cannanore	Oct. 1	„ Coconada	14
„ Tellicherry	1	„ Vizagapatam	15
„ Calicut	1	„ Bimlipatam	15
„ Beypore	1	„ Gopalpore	16
„ Cochin	2	„ False Point	17
„ Tuticorin	3	Arrive Calcutta	18

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore and Madras who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The Steam ship EUPHRATES, 650 tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Hutcheson, will be despatched on the 26th September 1870, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Butchers Island and Oorun.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 9

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Bombay, 5th November 1867.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

THE Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO and Co. of GENOA, will despatch, on the 15th of each month, one of their four New Steamers, viz. :—

INDIA	Capt. Dodero	2,000 Tons
ASIA	Capt. ———	2,000 Tons
PERSIA	Capt. Crocco	2,000 Tons
ARABIA	Capt. Buzzolino	2,000 Tons

FROM BOMBAY TO GENOA

calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, NAPLES, and LEGHORN.

These Steamers, especially built for Passenger Traffic and fitted out with elegance, and comfort, offer superior accommodation to 1st, 2nd and 3rd class Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines.)	3rd Class. (Without Food.)
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	45	32	12
Naples	47	33	13
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the abovenamed Mediterranean Ports, and to resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

For prospectus, rates of freight and further particulars apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 17th August 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ¾ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck. (Without food)
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15	£ 5
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

In accordance with the above, the s. s. BYZANTIN, 700 Tons, Captain Candolle, will be despatched on or about the 20th October next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 7th September 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship CANOPUS, arrived from Mauritius, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS at once to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd September 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Barque ANGLIA, Captain W. H. Burt, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside to take delivery of their respective Goods as they come to hand, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain W. H. Burt will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it once leaves the ship's deck.

J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.,
Agents for Captain W. H. Burt, Barque Anglia.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE Via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

RATES OF FARE FOR PASSENGERS.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s.
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53; 2nd class £34.
} Exclusive of Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL LINE,

UNDER AUTHORITY FROM THE

ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from ALEXANDRIA to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN, and PARIS.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the Supplementary Indian Mail, an express train is run from Brindisi by the South Italian Railway en route for London via Ancona, Bologna, Turin, Mont Cenis, Paris, Calais and Dover.

Passengers wishing to avoid the Seat of War can proceed from Venice or Milan via Verona, Munich, Frankfort and Ostend to England.

RATES OF FARE FROM ALEXANDRIA.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		1st Class.	2nd Class.
To BRINDISI	£11	£ 8.	To ROME	£12- 6	£ 8-19.
„ VENICE	£12-16	£ 8-16.	„ PARIS	£20-12	£15-13.

For rates to other towns apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 10th September 1870.

NOTICE to OVERLAND PASSENGERS.—Half Pints of CHAMPAGNE at Rs. 9, 12, and 15 per dozen. All Dry.

PAYNE & Co.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,
Immediately Opposite the Custom House.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT and COMPANY.

No. 5, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE and HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, best Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, a first-class Rosewood Grand Square Piano by Stodart, a remarkably light English-built four-seated Open-carriage by Thorn, Horses, &c., at No. 83, Malabar Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, carriage, horses, &c., the property of H. H. Warneken, Esq., changing Residence, the same comprises a handsome set of rich star cut glassware, rich dinner, breakfast and dessert services, best platedware, such as a set of dish covers containing 2 hotwater curry dishes, soup tureen, cruet and pickle frames, tea set, bread basket, butter pot, waiter, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery by Mappin Brothers, &c., richly carved seasoned blackwood furniture, such as a set of dining table in 5 pieces with round ends for 18 persons, sideboard, dumb waiter, dining-room chairs, elaborately carved circular pier and sofa tables, easy and drawing-room chairs, a pair of easy chairs and sofas to match to form a centre ottoman teapoys, whatnots, a first-class rosewood grand square piano by Stodart, made expressly for the Indian climate, a rich drawing-room carpet, with border, Tucker's plated and bronze single double and treble lights, hanging argand lamps, lady's and gentlemen's writing tables, first-rate engravings and cromolithographs in gilt frames, four post bed-steads, camp cots, Cleopatra couches, dressing and washing tables, clothes and gown presses, wardrobes, chest of drawers, toilet and cheval glasses, towel horses, dispense articles, cooking utensils, a selection of choice plants, &c.

AT 1 P.M.

A remarkable light English-built 4-seated open carriage by Thorn with a pair of fast trotting fleabitten grey horses and a set of English plated mounted harness, lady's and gentlemen's saddles, a first-rate Surat milch cow and calf gives 5 seers of milk in a day.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 26th September 1870.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY,

No. 25, Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOWS, RICHLY EMBELLISHED WITH EXCELLENT GARDEN RICHLY PLANTED WITH NICE TREES OF FRUIT AND FLOWERS, WITH OUTHOUSES, STABLE, &c., &c., AT TARDEO.

On WEDNESDAY, the 5th day October 1870 at 4 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, and Co., are favoured with instructions by the Mortgagees, with the consent of the Mortgagor, to submit to sale by Public Auction, on the premises, the following valuable properties situated at Tardeo :—

Lot No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the message, tenement or soundly built bungalow standing thereon, situated at Tardeo, bounded on the south by the property of Venayeckrow Juggonath Sunkersett, Esquire, on the north and east by property of Shrinevas Ramlall, Esq., and on the west by Tardeo Road, containing by admeasurement about 14,547 square yards, be the same little more or less, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 2, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 36 and 532.

Lot No. 2.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the message, tenement or soundly built bungalow, with a range of buildings or chawls standing thereon, situated at Tardeo, bounded on the north by the bungalow of Cowasjee Jehangirji Framji Jussawalla, Esq., on the south partly by Lot No. 1 and partly by the property of Venayeckrow Juggonath Sunkersett, Esq., on the east by the Government ground, and on the west partly by Lot No. 1 and partly by the Tardeo Road, containing by admeasurement about 4,836 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less.

Lot No. 1 contains a commodious and newly erected bungalow suitable for a large family of either European or native gentlemen, containing large drawing, dining, bathroom and bedrooms, outbouses and stabling, the bungalow encircled with nice verandah, and the whole surrounded with an excellent garden containing a great variety of plants, shrubs and evergreens and fruit, and is situated in one of the most healthy and central localities in Bombay, being at short and convenient distance from the Railway Stations.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Leathes and Crawford, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 24th September 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Sunday, the 2nd October, at 8 A.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. CHINA, (2,010 tons, and 400 H. P.,) Captain J. C. Babot, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on 30th instant.

The P. & O. S. N. Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon by noon on the day before the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

Passengers who prefer going on board the night before will be allowed to do so.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 7 A.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

PASSPORTS.

PASSENGERS intending to TRAVEL via MARSEILLES or BRINDISI are requested to take NOTICE, that it will be necessary to PROVIDE themselves with PASSPORTS vised by the French Consul, before leaving Bombay.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Ordinary Parcels will in future be received up to noon on Mail day, and Samples up to 4 P.M.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
24th September 1870.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. DELHI, (2,178 tons, and 400 H.P.,) Captain C. J. Wilkinson, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 28th September, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Australia and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Monday, the 26th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
24th September 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship CITY OF FOOCHOW, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS at once to TAKE DELIVERY; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense for the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th September 1870.

FINE OLD

PALE COGNAC.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, have the pleasure to announce the receipt of a fresh consignment of their celebrated

HEART LABELLED BRANDY.

Per Dozen.

Cash Rs. 27. Credit Rs. 30.

DO. DO. THE TRAVELLER'S BOTTLE

(a flat and portable speciality for Travellers' use),

Per Dozen.

Cash Rs. 16. Credit Rs. 18.

OLD PALE COGNAC

(a spirit very superior to other brands commonly sold at same rate),

Per Dozen.

Cash Rs. 24. Credit Rs. 27.

PALE COGNAC

Per Dozen.

Cash Rs. 18. Credit Rs. 21.

The admitted superiority of these fine Spirits renders further recommendation needless, than the mere statement that they are fully equal to former supplies.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

OVERLAND CARGO.

The s. s. CHINA from Suez has brought the Cargoes of the following vessels :—

ACCELERATED CARGO, Ex

s. s. CEYLON, from Southampton, 27th August.
„ PERA, from Marseilles, 4th September.

UNACCELERATED CARGO, Ex

s. s. DELTA, from Southampton, 20th August.
„ CRIMEAN, from Liverpool, 23rd August.
„ POONAH, from Marseilles 27th August.
„ JUPITER, from Trieste.

G. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 24th September 1870.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS are hereby invited for the SUPPLY of 70,000 INDIAN MAUNDS of BOMBAY SALT for the use of the Cochin Government.

2. Tenders will be received till MONDAY the 17th October 1870, and will be opened on the following day in the Huzoor Cutcherry at Ernacollum in the presence of such of the parties interested as may be in attendance.

3. Twenty-five thousand Indian Maunds to be delivered at the Port of Mallipooram in Cochin in the months of November and December 1870, and the remainder, gradually, in each succeeding month, so as to complete the delivery by the end of March 1871.

4. The Salt to be landed by the Contractor at his own expense.

5. Salt not pure and of good quality and colour will be rejected.

6. The Tenders should specify in words at length the rate, in Rupees, per hundred Indian Maunds.

7. The Cochin Government reserves to itself the right of rejecting any or all of the Tenders which may be received without assigning any reason for so doing.

8. Tenders to be addressed to the Dewan of Cochin, and to be superscribed "Tender for the Supply of Bombay Salt."

Huzoor Cutcherry, Ernacollum in Cochin, 13th September 1870.

HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at FORT WILLIAM in BENGAL.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the Matter of the Indian Companies Act 1866, and of the Port Canning Land, Investment, Reclamation and Dock Company (Limited).

UPON reading a Petition of SADANAND BALCRISHNA and MANOCKJEE RUSTOMJEE of Calcutta, Liquidators of the said Company, filed THIS DAY, this Court doth fix THURSDAY the Fifth day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-one, as the day on or before which Creditors of the said Company are to prove their debts or claims or to be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts or claims are proved; and this Court doth order that the said Liquidators be, and they are hereby, authorized to issue advertisements requiring the Creditors of the said Company, on or before the Fifth day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-one, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Attornies, if any, to the said Liquidators at Calcutta, and to come in and prove their debts or claims on or before the said Fifth day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-one, and informing them that in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts or claims are paid.

R. BELCHAMBERS, Registrar.

BERNERS, SANDERS & UPTON,
Solicitors for the Liquidators.

Dated 16th September 1870.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the CREDITORS of the said COMPANY are required, in pursuance of the above Order, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts and claims, and the names and addresses of their attornies, if any, to Manockjee Rustomjee and Sadanand Balcrishna, both of Calcutta, Esquires, the Liquidators of the said Company, on or before the 5th day of January 1871, and to come in and prove their said debts or claims on or before the said 5th day of January 1871. And Notice is hereby further given, that in default of such Creditors and Claimants complying with the requisitions of the above Notice, such Creditors and Claimants will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts or claims are proved.—Dated this 19th day of September 1870.

MANOCKJEE RUSTOMJEE, } Liquidators.
SADANAND BALCRISHNA, }

NOTICES.

MESSRS. DANCE and KNELL have just arrived per Steamship STOWELL, from England, for the purpose of CLEARING OFF a

BANKRUPTCY STOCK OF DRAPERY GOODS,

principally of a quantity of BROAD and NARROW CLOTHS, SCOTCH TWEEDS, CHEVIOTS, &c., which will be sold considerably below manufacturing prices.

No. 6, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th September 1870.

COLUMBIAN STOVE WORKS. A large size KITCHEN RANGE, the "ECONOMIST," complete with Hotwater Attachment.

Bombay. J. NEUBERG.

BEST MEERSCHAUM PIPES.

J. NEUBERG.

FRESH FRENCH BUTTER, in 1½ lb. Tins.

J. NEUBERG.

TABLE LINEN, English and Country made.

J. NEUBERG.

CLARET, in Quarts and Pints.

J. NEUBERG.

OVERLAND PROVISIONS.

J. NEUBERG.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

A Fresh Batch to hand.

J. NEUBERG.

HARMONIUMS

FOR

THE DRAWING ROOM.

Prices moderate, to close consignment.

Meadow Street. J. NEUBERG.

DAILY EXPECTED.

RHINE WINES—Niersteimer.
Oppenheimer.
Rudesheimer.
Hochheimer.

BASS & Co.'s PALE ALE, by CAMERON and SAUNDERS.
GUINNESS' STOUT, by FRIEND.
CLARETS, in Quarts and Pints.

Orders registered by

J. NEUBERG.

TENTS.—JUBBULPORE GOVERNMENT SCHOOL of INDUSTRY.—The prices of Tents made at this Institution are the same as last year.

The reduction of 10 per cent in the price of Tents under (500) five hundred rupees, and 20 per cent on Tents over (500) five hundred rupees as sanctioned last season is still allowed, and revised list with prices reduced as above are available on application to the Superintendent.

B. ROGERS, Captain,
Superintendent.

JERUSALEM TIFFIN AND BILLIARD ROOMS, Corner of Forbes Street and Rampart Row, Fort. The PROPRIETORS wish to call the attention of the PUBLIC to the above Rooms. A Large, Cool, and Airy Tiffin Room; a Reading Room, with all the Latest News; a splendid Billiard Table; and the only European House in the Fort.

Tiffin at 2 P.M. Chops and Steaks always ready.

N. B.—Wines and Spirits of the best quality. Wanted, one or two Gentlemen as boarders.

DIVAN EXCHANGE, having been newly RE-FITTED and RE-OPENED under European Management, and having engaged a FRENCH COOK specially to prepare Hot Tiffins, Pastry (both French and English), Ices, Sweetmeats and delicacies of all descriptions, is now ready to give its patrons every kind of Refreshment in first class style.

And has also the

FINEST BILLIARD SALOON IN BOMBAY.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Bombay Presidency that the above Hotel, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation, will be OPEN for the RECEPTION of VISITORS from the 24th SEPTEMBER, instant. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, which are very commodious for Ladies and Gentlemen. Superior Articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—The Proprietor, Mr. J. C. PINTO, undertakes to LOOK after BUNGALOWS on the Hill and to pay the Servants monthly, and arrange for and superintend Repairs on receipt of sufficient advance. The Charge for these Services is Rs. 30 per annum.

A REGISTER of HOUSES TO BE LET is kept, and any House on the Register will be shown to Visitors free of charge. A Commission of 4 per cent. on the Rent will be charged to the Owners of Houses let by the Proprietor of this Hotel.

There are some Bungalows ready to be let. Particulars may be learnt by application.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel).

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

THE POONA HOTEL,

(Close to the Poona Boating Club House),
By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors of Byculla Hotel.

JEWANJEE & Co., in again thanking their Patrons of last Season, would beg to remind the Gentry of Bombay and Poona of the superior accommodation for Visitors afforded by the Poona Hotel. The Hotel contains spacious Rooms, well adapted to the accommodation of Families, and has been fitted up in a style which ensures the comfort of Visitors. An important feature is the exceedingly pleasant situation of the building—close to the Bund, with a large Garden running down to the river's side. The Poona Boating Club's premises are close to the Hotel, and the Crews practise in front of the Building.

The Table is supplied in first class style, and the Wines, &c., are of the finest quality.

By unremitting attention to the wishes and comfort of Visitors, Jewanjee & Co. hope to merit a continuance of the favours of their former Patrons, and to maintain the reputation of the Poona Hotel as being the best in Poona.

June 29, 1870.

NOTICES.

ALL PERSONS who may have PAID PREMIUM to the ex Directors of the BOMBAY BRANCH of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation) are requested to apply for REFUND of the same forthwith.

This Notice does not apply to Premium paid on Policies effected in the Indian Laudable and Mutual Assurance Society and Oriental Life Insurance Company.

C. H. OGBOURNE,
Attorney for the Official Liquidators.

Calcutta, 5th August 1870.

CONCERT IN AID OF THE SUFFERERS BY THE WAR.—Under distinguished Patronage (particulars of which will be published hereafter), and with talented help, Mons. KRUGER, late First Flute Solo of the "All France Philharmonic Society," proposes to give a CONCERT, about the 5th of October, for the BENEFIT of the SUFFERERS (the Wounded, the Widows, and Orphans) in the present War. Amateurs or Professionals willing to offer their services are requested to communicate as early as possible with M. Kruger, care of *Times of India* office.

P. S.—The Committee of the Indo-British Institution have kindly allowed the use of their Hall.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA (Limited).—NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Bank will be CLOSED from the 20th to the 27th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

Bombay, 16th September 1870.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

TO CONTRACTORS.—OLD MAZAGON DOCKYARD.—TENDERS are hereby invited on or before the 30th instant, for certain Repairs to the Dockyard at Mazagon, lately vacated by the P. & O. Company.

The detailed particulars of the work to be done can be seen on application at the Office of the undersigned.

H. GAMBLE, Official Assignee.

High Court, 22nd September 1870.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865, and in the matter of the ESTATE of NOOR MAHOMED DATOOBHOY SONS and Co.

A THIRD and FINAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rs. 1-10-6 per cent. on the ADMITTED CLAIMS against the above Estate, is THIS DAY DECLARED, and is payable by the undersigned, on and after MONDAY, the 26th September, instant, at the Court House, Bombay.

Vouchers and Securities to be delivered up at the time of payment.

W. ADAMS, Sole Trustee.

Bombay, 24th September 1870.

In the matter of Act 28 of 1865, and in the Estate of SOONDERJEE NANJEE and MORARJEE SOONDERJEE, trading in Bombay under the name and style of SOONDERJEE NANJEE & Co., in Calcutta of NANJEE JEYCURN & Co., and in Mangarole of SOONDERJEE NANJEE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a THIRD and FINAL DIVIDEND of 3 (three) per cent. will be PAID to Creditors of the above Estate on WEDNESDAY the 5th proximo, and on every ensuing WEDNESDAY, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 2 P.M.

T. F. PUNNETT,
Trustee of the above Estate.

Bruce Lane, 16th September 1870.

THE BOMBAY MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—An ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD at the Office of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 3rd October 1870, at 4 P.M.

1st.—To receive the Report of the Directors and the Audited Accounts for the year ending the 31st July 1870.

2nd.—To declare a Dividend.

3rd.—To elect a Director in the place of Mr. W. Colclough, resigned.

4th.—To elect two Directors for the current year in place of Messrs. Firth and Newman, who retire by rotation.

5th.—To elect Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. R. K. JOHNSON, Secretary.

N. B.—The Transfer Books are closed from September 19th to October 3rd, both days inclusive.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS and GENERAL CONVEYANCE Co., No. 1, KHETWADDY ROAD.

Light and comfortable BROUGHAMS, LANDAUS, SOCIABLES, HANSOMS, BUGGIES, DOG-CARTS, &c., with or without Horses, CAN BE HIRED at short notice, and at moderate charges.

(See Card Circulars.)

Carriages built or repaired on the premises, under the superintendence of Mr. Burdett.

The Farriery is under the supervision of a person of skil and experience.

Horses requiring treatment, or otherwise, received into the Company's Livery Stables, and every attention paid to the animals; as also Horses on Commission Sale.

Carriages and Horses bought, sold, and exchanged.

Office in the Fort, at No. 40, Meadow Street, next to the Bombay Gazette" office.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The undersigned begs to intimate to Policyholders that PREMIUMS PAID INTO THIS OFFICE since 11th August 1869—the date on which the Company suspended business—if not WITHDRAWN before the 30th inst., will be TRANSFERRED on that date to the ATTORNEY for the OFFICIAL LIQUIDATORS, at Calcutta, to whom all applications in respect of such Premiums must thenceforth be addressed.

By order of the ex-Directors,
D. McL. SLATER.

Bombay, 10th September 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted :—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the PARTNERSHIP formerly carried on between JEHANGIERJEE FRAMJEE JUSSAWALLA and the late JAMSETJEE COOVERJEE JUSSAWALLA, in Bombay and elsewhere, under the Names and Styles of JEHANGIER NUSSERWANJEE & Co. and JEHANGIER & Co., was FINALLY DISSOLVED by mutual consent on the 3rd day of November 1869. The business of the said Firms will continue to be carried on as follows :—At Bombay, Lahore, Mecan Meer, Sealkote, Delhi, Ferozepoor and Jullunder, by Cowasjee Jamsetjee, Dhunjeebhoy Jamsetjee and Ruttonjee Jamsetjee—in Bombay in the name of Jamsetjee's Sons, Jamsetjee's Sons, and elsewhere under the name of Jamsetjee's Sons. And at Bombay, Kurrachee, Sukkur, Mooltan, Peshawur, Rawul Pindee and Murree Hills, by Jehangier Framjee—In Bombay under the name of Jehangier Framjee & Co., and elsewhere as Jehangier & Co. The Outstandings of the late Firm in Bombay will be recovered by Jamsetjee Cooverjee's Sons only. The debts of the Bombay Firm will be paid by Jehangier Framjee and Jamsetjee Cooverjee's Executors. All other Claims against the said Firms are to be made, and all debts due to the said Firms are to be paid to the continuing Firms respectively.—Dated this 7th day of September 1870.

JEHANGIER FRAMJEE,
COWASJEE JAMSETJEE JUSSAWALLA, }
DHUNJEEBHOY JAMSETJEE JUSSAWALLA, by his Constituted Attorney, Cowasjee Jamsetjee Jussawalla, }
RUTTONJEE JAMSETJEE JUSSAWALLA, }
Sons and Executors of the late Jamsetjee Cooverjee Jussawalla.

ALLGEMEINE VERSICHERUNGS GESELLSCHAFT FUER SEE-, FLUSS-, UND LANDTRANSPORT IN DRESDEN.

The undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Marine Insurance Company, and are prepared to accept Risks and to issue Policies.

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.

Bombay, March, 1870.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz. :—

Le Lloyd Francais, established 33 years.
La Compagnie Francaise, established 10 years.

Bombay, 19th April 1870. GADDUM & Co.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22 Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Triesties Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes, of sizes.

Anti-Corrosive Paint.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Canvas.
Rollers, Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Portland Cement.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Wire Netting.

Fire Engines complete.
Patent Water Closets.
Traversing Screw Jacks.
Corrugated Iron.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Paper for Mill use.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,

WINE MERCHANTS,
ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA, UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

INDIAN ESTABLISHMENTS.

BOMBAY	Elphinstone Circle.
POONA	East Street.
CALCUTTA	Belatee Bungalow.

WE beg to call the attention of Messes, Clubs and Residents of Western India and Madras to the undermentioned WINES, SPIRITS, &c., which cannot be surpassed at the respective quotations.

N. B.—In all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

OUR QUOTATIONS for SPARKLING WINES, are for GOOD DELIVERY from our Godowns; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

All our choice high class Wines arrive per the Overland Route or via the Suez Canal.

CHAMPAGNES.

Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.
33 0	Cordon Bleu, a pure, light dry Wine	28 0
39 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body	35 0
42 0	Silver Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co.	38 0
42 0	Gold Neck, ditto ditto drier	38 0
45 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, very dry and choice	40 0
45 0	No. 1 Gold Neck, dry, 1st quality, extremely delicate	40 0
45 0	No. 2 Gold Neck, very dry, ditto ditto	40 0
45 0	No. 3 Gold Neck, extra dry, ditto ditto	40 0
	The peculiar dryness of Nos. 2 and 3 find favour at the Principal Mess Tables and Clubs of Europe.	
	Single Magnums, specially selected from a good Cuvée, suitable for Clubs and Messes. Per case	42 0

. Most of the above in pints at Rs. 3 extra per case of 2 doz. HALF PINTS Champagne at Rs. 9, Rs. 12, and Rs. 15 per dozen.

Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.
	SPARKLING MOSELLES.	
36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0
	SPARKLING HOCKS.	
36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0
	STILL HOCKS.	
20 0*	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20 0
23 0	Geisenheim ditto 1862	21 0
23 0	Erbach ditto 1862	21 0
29 0*	Nierstein ditto 1862	26 0
	STILL MOSELLES.	
23 0	Winningen Vintage 1862	20 0
25 0	Brauenberg ditto 1862	23 0
30 0*	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27 0
28 0	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated	24 0
	CLARETS.	
12 0	Vin Ordinaire	10 0
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Beycheville	18 0
22 0	Chateau Larose	20 0
34 0	Chateau Leoville	28 0
34 0	Chateau Langoa	28 0
	BURGUNDY, SPARKLING.	
42 0	Red, very fruity	36 0
42 0	White, a full flavoured Wine—Brisk	36 0

SHERRIES.

Mark. Seal. Quality and Peculiarity.

Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.
20 0*	B Red—A full flavoured Dinner Wine	18 0
20 0	A Red—Quality as above, but drier	18 0
26 0	C Red—Pale, rich flavoured Dinner Wine	22 0
27 0	1 White—Pale, delicate and nutty	24 0
30 0	2 White—Mellow, fine, and dry, recommended	27 0
32 0	3 White—Also very dry and delicate	29 0
33 0	4 White—Vino de Pasto, choice, old and delicate	30 0
33 0	Amontillado, pale, delicate and very dry	30 0
36 0	Manzanilla, pale, old, and very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine	32 0

PORT.

The sole produce of the Upper Douro.

Credit.		Cash.
18 0*	(One Grape,) a full-bodied fruity Wine	16 0
24 0*	(Two Grapes,) a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine	21 0
30 0	(Three Grapes,) a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body	27 0
	BRANDIES.	
27 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Trade Mark	24 0
29 0	Ditto ditto Gold Vine Leaf	27 0
	Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29 0
36 0	TENT WINE	32 0
18 0	OLD MARSALA Z.	16 0
25 0	BUCELLAS, light and dry	22 8

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

SUNDRY SPIRITS EXTRA FINE.

DUTCH LIQUEURS.

BASS'S BEER,

Bottled by H. Stone & Co.

Also our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.

Rs. 6 per dozen	Quarts.
„ 4 „	Pints.
„ 12 „	Magnums.

N.B.—The Trade supplied on liberal terms.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

BASS'S BEER IN HOGSHEADS.

THE NEW SEASON'S BEER

Our next shipment is due in all September per "Balkamah."

ORDERS NOW BEING REGISTERED.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

CHAMPAGNE FOR CUP.

CORDON BLEU,

A pure light dry Wine.

Rs. 28 per doz. Cash. *Good delivery.*

This Wine, although cheap, is really a good wholesome Champagne—pure Epernay.

We recommend it for Tiffin or Evening parties.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE :—	
Veuve Clicquot	Rs. 32 per 1 doz. quarts.
Do.	„ 34 per 2 doz. pints.
G. H. Mumm & Co.	„ 28 per 1 doz. quarts.
Do.	„ 30 per 2 doz. pints.
STILL HOCKS :—	
Laubenheimer	„ 15 per doz.
Liebfraumilch	„ 20 „
Marcobrunner	„ 24 „
Rüdesheimer	„ 24 „
Johannisberger	„ 30 „
Hochheimer Victoria Berg	„ 36 „
Do. do. Blue capsule.	„ 45 „
CLARETS :—	
St. Estéphe Mèdoc	„ 9 „
St. Emilion	„ 10 „
Chateau Bellevue	„ 14 „
Chateau de Frands	„ 16 „
Vray Canon	„ 18 „
Chateau Larose	„ 22 „
Chateau Margaux, 1865	„ 24 „
BRANDY :—	
H. C. Balaresque	„ 22 per doz. quarts.
Gauthier Frères	„ 24 „
Blanchy Frères	„ 28 „
ITALIAN WINES —	
Sicilian Claret	„ 7 per doz.
„ Sherry (Marsala)	„ 12 „
Vino Monferrato	„ 8 „
Moscata	„ 14 „
Barbera	„ 14 „
Tokai	„ 14 „
Nebiolo	„ 14 „
Barolo	„ 14 „
BEER :—	
Dreher's Vienna Beer, in 2 doz. cs.	„ 7½ „
OLIVE OIL :—	
Genuine Italian	„ 8 „

LIQUERS, ABSINTHE, MAAGBITTER, &c.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 27th July 1870

BOUNEVIALLE AND SIBILLE,

WINE AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENCY,
1 Oak Lane, Fort.

		Qts.	Pts.
MEDOC (a Sound Wine)	per doz. Rs.	8 0	4 8
ST. JULIEN MEDOC (Bounevialle and Sibille, Breakfast Claret)	„	10 0	...
CHATEAU LAROSE (Bounevialle and Sibille, Dinner Wine)	„	14 0	...
BRANDY.			
HENNESSY'S, 3 Stars	„	29 0	...
Do 2 do	„	24 0	...
Do 1 do	„	21 0	...
MARTELL'S	„	20 0	...
BEER.			
BASS'S BEER (bottled by Stone)	„	5 8	4 0
TENNENT'S BEER	„	5 0	3 4
PORTER.			
GUINNESS'	„	5 0	3 8
TENNENT'S	„	5 0	3 8
VERMOUTH, Noilly Prat	„	12 0	6 8
ABSINTHE, Pernod Fils	„	26 0	...
CHAMPAGNE, Manuel & Co., Rheims, opened by a new system, patented	„	30 0	16 0
OLD TOM (Swaine & Boord's)	„	16 0	10 0
WHISKEY (Irish)	„	15 8	...

We guarantee the quality of the above Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back any of our Goods not suiting the buyer.

All orders from up-country for Oilman Stores, Tobacco, Cigars (Havannah), Olive Oil, will be promptly attended to.

Price List on Application.

JUST RECEIVED, via the Suez Canal, from the well known ASSOCIATION VINICOLE DE BORDEAUX :—

		Qts.	Pts.
ST. JULIEN VIEUX, (recommended)	per doz. Rs.	12 0	6 8
FROUSAC VIEUX (full flavoured wine).	„	15 0	8 0
COGNAC, Fine Champagne	„	[illegible]	...
Do. Petite Champagne	„	[illegible]	...
Do. Bois (many years in wood)	„	19	...
Do. Old	„	17	...

BOUNEVIALLE & SIBILLE,
Sole Agents for Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES,
AND
THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS.

ESTABLISHED IN EUROPE 1815.

LONDON HOUSES :
44, MARK LANE, CITY, AND VILLIERS STREET, STRAND;
BORDEAUX HOUSE :
PLACE DU CHAMP DE MARS.

REPRESENTATIVES IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
Established in Bombay 1842.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. respectfully solicit a continuance of the commands of MESSES, CLUBS, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the extensive nature of their business, they can offer better value than their competitors in Bombay.

TO MERCHANTS AND GENERAL DEALERS our TERMS will be found MOST LIBERAL, both with regard to Credit and Discounts.

Detailed particulars will be afforded at our Offices in Dean Lane.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s

EXTRA DRY CHAMPAGNES.

CROWN BRAND—FINEST DRY.

As supplied to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

Magnums, Rs. 74. | Quarts, Rs. 36. | Pints, Rs. 19-8.

FINE SPARKLING	Qts. Rs. 32	Pints Rs. 17-8
GOOD SPARKLING for Tiffin, Ball, or Cup	„ 27	„ 14-8

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s

GERMAN WINES.

	Qts.	Pts.
SPARKLING—Hock Nonpareil	Rs. 36	Rs. 19 8
„ Moselle Do.	36	19 8
„ Do. Muscatel	32	17 8
STILL—Moselle Braunberger	25	—
„ Hock Johannisberger	42	22 0
„ „ Marcobrunner	34	—
„ „ Forster Traminer	31	—
„ „ Rudesheimer	26	14 0
„ „ Hochheimer	23	12 8

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s

FRENCH WINES.

	Qts.	Pts.
CLARETS—Chateau Mouton	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 16 0
„ „ Rauzan	25 0	14 0
„ „ Palmer	22 0	12 0
„ „ Larose	18 8	10 8
„ St. Julien	17 0	10 0
„ Cantenac	15 8	9 0
„ Medoc	13 8	—
„ Haut Sauternes	22 0	12 0
BURGUNDIES—Chambertin, Red	32 0	17 0
„ Nuits, Red	26 0	—
„ Macon, Red	21 0	—
„ Chablis, White	22 0	—

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s

SPIRITS.

COGNAC, superior very, Old Pale, Black Capsule	Rs. 32
„ Superior Old Pale, Yellow Capsule	28
„ Pale, White Capsule	25
RUM, Superior Old Jamaica	22
OLD TOM, London Gin	21
IRISH WHISKY	23
SCOTCH WHISKY	21
GENEVA, in cask, 1 dozen in a case	21

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s

SHERRIES.

A 1 AMONTILLADO, extra quality	Rs 38 0
AMONTILLADO, very choice	32 0
AMOROSO, full flavored, soft pale	28 0
SHERRY, Green Seal, full bodied, light gold colour	22 0
„ Blue Seal, extra pale and dry	[illegible]
„ Brown Seal, very pale and delicate	[illegible]
„ Yellow Seal, an excellent Dinner Wine	[illegible]
„ White Seal, an ordinary Dinner Wine	[illegible]
MARSALA, Virgin	[illegible]
OLD EAST INDIA MADEIRA, very choice	[illegible]

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s

	Qts.	Pts.
Very old and choice, firm crusted, Gold Capsule	Rs. 36 0	Rs. [illegible]
INVALIDS', full fruity, Gold Capsule	30 0	[illegible]
Black Seal, a Dessert Wine	24 8	14 0
CUTLER'S CELEBRATED RED SEAL	18 0	10 8

LIQUEURS.

	Qts.	Pts.
CURACOA, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	Rs. 22
MARASCHINO DI ZARA	40	22
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	30	16
ORANGE BITTERS (the best)	20	—

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

THE Undersigned have for SALE at their Godowns the following SHIPMENTS :—

Hennessy's Brandy, one Star	Rs. 21 per dozen.
Martell's Brandy, one Star	21 „
Ditto two Stars	24 „
Ditto three Stars	29 „
Lelegard's Champagne	30 „
Stewart's Portwine	20 „
John Beggs' Whiskey	Rs. 17 per Jar of 2 Gallons.

All orders from up-country will have careful attention, and the customary allowances will be made for Cash to wholesale Traders and Messes.

25th June 1870. SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

MEDICINE CHESTS, in great variety and very complete.

Kemp's "MEDICINE CHEST COMPANION," written expressly for them.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

RHEUMATISM

may be quickly relieved by wearing
SCHMIDT'S FOREST WOOL,

A balsamic fibre prepared from the leaves of the Maritime Pine.

Undervests	each	Rs. 8 0
Socks	per pair	„ 3 0
Forest Wool in Wadding	per oz.	„ 1 8

D. S. KEMP & Co.

5 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY
FOR
INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.
(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)

GOA POWDER.

MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,

(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder	12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acidi Salcrubici)	Rs. 1 „

A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.

The active principal of the Herb CHIRETTA, preserved by combination with sugar.

* Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co. have now made arrangements for the preparation of this remedy on a large scale. It was originally prepared by D. S. Kemp in 1836, by a process of his contrivance; and at his request was subjected to extensive trial both in Government Hospitals and private practice; the result being that it was recognised as the best preparation of Chiretta extant, and an efficient substitute for Quinine.

As a TONIC, Saccharo-Chirettine promotes the appetite and assists digestion, strengthens the stomach, obviates flatulency, and diminishes the tendency to acidity. It is particularly beneficial where there is a disposition to gout. As a general Tonic in feebleness and debility of the whole system, especially of the muscles, it is not excelled by any remedy, producing marked effects after a few doses.

As an ANTIPERIODIC in Intermittent Fever, when taken between the paroxysms, it mitigates or prevents a recurrence of the attack.

It acts as an ANTHELMINTIC by strengthening the coats of the intestines improving the general health, and expelling the Worms, without producing any irritating effects.

Per lb. Rs. 14. Per bottle Rs. 1-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THOMSON AND COMPANY,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT,
MAZAGON.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY RE-FILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.
Nail Brushes.
Tooth Brushes
Combs.
Corn Plasters.
Perfumery.
Sponges.
Sponge Bags.

Flesh Gloves.
Chest Expanders.
Eau de Cologne.
Violet Powder.
Feeding Bottles.
Court Plaster.
Filters.

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference will receive every care and attention.

NOTICES.

GREAT REDUCTION
ON
CATALOGUE PRICES
BY
SOUNDY & Co.

Being desirous of clearing out a large quantity of our Stock to make room for heavy Shipments to arrive at the end of the Rains, we are offering our Goods at great reductions for Cash.

Constituents ordering from our Catalogue will observe, from the quotations at foot of this advertisement, the enormous Discount and the great advantages to be derived from purchasing Goods during the next two months.

Every article enumerated in the Catalogue is of the very best quality and manufacture, and selection can be made from the largest Stock in Bombay.

TERMS

CASH—with order, or on delivery of Goods in Bombay.

DISCOUNTS.

20 per cent. on all Goods in the Catalogue; except Gold Articles, Hall Marked Silver Ware, Pianofortes, Harmoniums, Mathematical and Surveying Instruments, and Ice-making Machines, on these Goods a discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed.

Catalogues to be had on application

SOUNDY AND Co.,
2 AND 3, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

SOUNDY & Co.'s

LIST OF

SURVEYING, MATHEMATICAL AND DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.

IMPROVED ENGINEERS' DUMPY LEVELS .. Rs 200 to	Rs. 260
PORTABLE LEVELLING STAVES, Rs. 60 to	Rs. 90
IMPROVED PRISMATIC COMPASSES Rs. 72 to	Rs. 90
POCKET SEXTANTS	Rs. 76
PENTAGRAPHS	Rs. 100
LAND CHAINS, Steel...... Rs. 10 to	Rs. 20
LAND CHAINS, best, No. 8 Gov. Wire Rs. 7 to	Rs. 12
CHESTERMAN'S PATENT METALLIC TAPES Rs. 6 to	Rs. 9
MATHEMATICAL DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, in sets Rs. 10 to	Rs. 170
NAPIER COMPASSES	Rs. 20
POCKET TURN in COMPASSES	Rs. 24
POCKET FOLDING COMPASSES	Rs. 30
PROPORTIONAL COMPASSES	Rs. 24
HAIR DIVIDERS ....Rs. 8 to	Rs. 10
PLAIN DIVIDERS ....Re. 1 to	Rs. 4
DRAWING PENS ....Re. 1 to	Rs. 4
WHEEL PENS	[illegible]
BOW PENS and PENCILS [illegible]	[illegible]
CIRCULAR PROTRACTORS [illegible]	[illegible]
BEST IVORY [illegible]	[illegible]
CLYNOMETER RULE, Ivory	[illegible]
CLYNOMETER RULE, Boxwood	Rs. 28
BOXWOOD RULES, Two and Four Fold Re. 1 to	Rs. 10
ENGINEERS' RULES......Rs. 16 to	Rs. 32
EBONY PARALLEL RULERS, Rs. 5 to	Rs. 36
BRASS PARALLEL RULERS, Rs. 8 to	Rs. 50
MARQUOIS SCALES	Rs. 10
IVORY PLOTTING SCALES, in sets of eight	Rs. 50
BOXWOOD PLOTTING SCALES, in sets of six	Rs. 24
BOXWOOD PLOTTING SCALES, separate each	Rs. 3
TRIANGULAR PLOTTING SCALES	Rs. 7
TELESCOPIC MEASURING RODS.	Rs. 8
EBONY T. SQUARES...... Rs. 8 to	Rs. 20
PEAR-TREE T. SQUARES. Rs. 6 to	Rs. 1
FRENCH CURVES, Pear-Tree...each	Re. 1
SPIRIT LEVELS .... Rs. 8 to	Rs. 34
UNIVERSAL SUN DIALS. Rs. 36 to	Rs. 44
THERMOMETERS......... Re. 1-8 to	Rs. 5
TRACING CLOTH, DRAWING PAPER, &c. &c.	

SOUNDY & Co.
2 & 3, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.—We have received instructions from the shippers to clear out the remainder of a consignment of HENRI KLASEREI'S celebrated WINES and BRANDIES at a reduced rate to make room for fresh shipment to arrive via SUEZ CANAL.

We guarantee all to be pure and unadulterated and the first expression of the best Grapes.

The following are the reduced rates for cash with order :—

FINE FLAVOURED BORDEAUX WINES.

CLARET.

Excellent quality mellowed character. White Capsule per dozen .... Rs. 11 0

St. JULIEN 1865.

A fine Wine, soft and of full Bouquet. Black Capsule per dozen .... Rs. 16 0

MARGAUX 1865.

A choice expression of a fine vintage, and strongly recommended. Blue Capsule per dozen .... Rs. 20 0

SHERRIES.

GOLDEN SHERRY.

A rich and luscious Wine. White Capsule per doz...Rs. 18 0

FINE SHERRY.

A wholesome, invigorating Tonic Wine. Black Capsule per dozen .... Rs. 22 0

EAST INDIA SHERRY.

Double voyaged and of remarkably fine quality. Blue Capsule per dozen .... Rs. 26 0

BRANDIES.

KLASEREI'S FINE COGNAC	Rs. 20 0
——— RUBY BROWN BRANDY	„ 20 0
——— "IN VINO VERITAS" BRANDY	„ 20 0
——— VIEUX COGNAC	„ 30 0

Originally of the highest flavour and character, careful preservation in bulk for many years has gradually imparted to the VIEUX COGNAC a tone and character which render it in every respect a Superb Brandy. For an invalid or for any highly organized palate, demanding great delicacy of flavour as well as wholesome stimulant, this Brandy stands unequalled.

HENRI KLASEREI'S FLASK, BRANDY convenient for Travellers, each Flask is warranted to contain the twelfth part of an Imperial Gallon.

Case containing 24 Flasks .... Rs. 22 0

To save all unnecessary correspondence, it may be stated that SOUNDY & Co.'s terms are strictly for Cash. There can be no reason why just and honourable paymasters should be mulcted to make up for the defaulters of those who will not or cannot pay, or who require indefinite credit.

SOUNDY & Co.,
2 AND 3, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 24.

Ross, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, from Kurrachee.
Williams, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Service, on duty, from Sind.
Beathe, Captain, 66th Regiment, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Laughton, Major, Staff Corps, on furlough, from England.
Hennell, Lieutenant, 18th Regiment N.I., on furlough, from England.
Daniell, Surgeon, late Civil Surgeon, Patna, on medical certificate, from Patna.
Munday, Colonel, Paymaster, return to duty, from England.
Blundell, Major, 3rd Hussars, on leave, from Ahmednuggur.
Huxham, Captain, Unattached, on promotion, from Dalhousie.
Napier, Major, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Hydrabad.
Forsyth, Assistant Surgeon, 95th Regiment, on duty, from Asseergurh.
Sankey, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Engineers, on furlough, from England.
Virtue, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, from England.
Singleton, Lieutenant, Bombay Staff Corps, on furlough, from England.
Beatson, Major General, Commanding Sirhind Division, on furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 24.

Croker, Assistant Surgeon, Staff, on duty, to Poona.
Munday, Colonel, Paymaster, to join, to Calcutta.

SEPTEMBER 25.

Fooks, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Harris, Surgeon Major, 23rd Regiment N. L. I., on sick leave, to England.
Moore, Colonel, Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Fraser, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Corban, Major, 49th Regiment, on duty, to Deolalee.
Blundell, Major, 3rd Hussars, on leave, to England.
Huxham, Captain, Unattached, on promotion, to England.
D'Acosta, Major, Unattached, on promotion, to Suez.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
24	Dunloe	Burns	Glasgow, June 14.
	Silurian	Brown	Mauritius, Sept. 6.
	Edward	Poulson	Mauritius August 23.
	City of Foochow	Tait	Glasgow, June 17.
	Abyssinia (s)	Sharp	Bussorah, Sept. 9.
	Esperance	Nacoda	Mozambique, Aug. 26.
	China (s)	Babot	Suez, September 11.
	Oriental	Wyatt	Moulmein, July 10.
25	Ville de Metz	Nacoda	Muscat, Sept. 10.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Corn Tual	Killen	Galle.
	Crusader	Kilvert	Callao.
25	Sumatra (s)	Fraser	Aden and Suez.
	Chrysolite	Seward	Chittagong.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—
Steamer Delhi, to China, &c.
Steamer General Outram, to Malabar Coast.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
20	Dacca (s)	Beyts	Bombay, August 30.
	Hougoumont	Harland	Madras, Sept. 10.
21	Winchester	Davidson	Cardiff, June 16.
	City of Glasgow	Black	Glasgow, June 27.
	Meinam (s)	Gravain	Galle, September 14.
	Gambia (s)	Burroughs	Madras, Sept. 15.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.			
20	Arcturus (s)		
	Arundel		

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
16	Castleavin		Bombay.
17	Meinam (F S)		Galle.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.			
17	Meinam (F S)		Calcutta.
19	Castle Avon		Ennore.
20	Great Victoria (s)		London.

THE COMMITTEE for the RELIEF of the SUFFERERS in the EUROPEAN WAR will be happy to receive CONTRIBUTIONS.

CHAIRMAN.
SIR MICHAEL R. WESTROPP.
COMMITTEE.
SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.
F. F. LIDDERDALE, Esq.
W. NICOL, Esq.
J. F. MOIR, Esq.
PERCY LEITH, Esq.
BANKERS.
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF BOMBAY.

The ROYAL NAVY has suffered a GREAT and TERRIBLE LOSS.

The turret-ship "CAPTAIN" has FOUNDERED, and all hands—so the telegram states—500 or more in number, have suddenly and without warning gone to the bottom.

These 500 men leave probably 150 widows, and perhaps 400 orphans. I give the numbers merely as probable, for I know no more of the real facts than the sad words of the telegraphic communication which you have all read—sorrowing.

I ask your HELP for these bereaved ones.

L. G. HEATH, Commodore,
Commanding H. M. Ships in Indian Seas.

The Managers of the local Banks have kindly consented to receive SUBSCRIPTIONS.

"BIS DAT QUI CITO DAT."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

DuBOIS—September 19th, at the Bishop Cotton School, Bangalore the wife of the Rev. E. H. DuBois, of a son.

DEATH.

NOWROJEE—On Friday night the 23rd September, at Churneywady, Mr. Nowrojee Pestonjee Mehta (Commissariatewalla,) as deeply bemoaned in death as he was esteemed in life.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

BLANFORD—September 19th, at 40, Free School Street, Chowringhee, Mrs. H. F. Blanford, of a son.

DALZEL—September 18th, at Bhaugulpore, the wife of W. F. B. Dalzel, M.D., Surgeon, 37th Regiment N. I., of a son.

DEATH.

DUNDAS—September 18th, at Serampore, Donald William Dundas, the infant son of D. W. Dundas, Esq., District Superintendent of Police, Furreedpore.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

RICKS—September 10th, at Bellary, the wife of W. H. Ricks, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

PUTNAM—GODWIN—September 12th, at St. John's, Bangalore, Mr. Thomas Putnam, of the Madras Railway, to Mrs. Caroline Godwin, of Madras.

BABINGTON—MERRY—September 14th, at St. Mark's, Bangalore, after banns, by the Rev. S. T. Pettigrew, assisted by Rev. C. H. Deane, the Rev. W. M. Babington H. M.'s Chaplain, to Ellen Lydia, daughter of the late R. Merry, Esq., of Norwich.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTH.

GRAHAM—September 17th, at Kussowlie, the wife of Major J. Graham, D. A. C. General, of a son.

DEATHS.

CURRIE—September 17th, at Nynee Tal, Fanny Catherine, wife of Robert G. Currie, C.S., aged 25 years.

MURPHY—September 20th, at Mirzapore, Minnie Helina, child of Mr. J. P. Murphy, Inspector of Police, N. W. P., aged 10 months.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1870.

IN a recent issue of our contemporary, *Indian Public Opinion*, we read a short paragraph drawing attention to the continued exposure of meat for public sale, which has in its fibres the embryonic development of the human tapeworm. Our friend was wrong, however, in one particular, when he mentioned the "guinea-worm" in juxtaposition with other parasites. This worm has nothing in common with the entozoa found in meat, nor does it owe its origin to food of any description, but attacks the human subject entirely through the medium of water, and that from the exterior of the body.

The North West Provinces have long held an unenviable notoriety in regard to the frequency of entozoa in the flesh of animals used as food, and it has long since formed a subject for Government enquiry. That some method more satisfactory than those apparently employed, to protect cattle from the spread of the disease, is urgently necessary, seems evident, and now that the organization and mode of development of the cystic form of entozoon is thoroughly understood by all our physiologists and scientific men, it would be well if attention were more prominently drawn to the matter. In the last Annual Report of the Army Medical Department, being for the year 1868, the admissions from these parasitic diseases contrast extraordinarily. For instance, in Sirhind and Lahore they ran up to 19·2 and 13·1 per 1,000 of mean strength, whilst in Rohilcund they only furnished ·7 and in Gwalior 4·8.

Every one has not the power of discerning the presence of the minute round bodies which point out the existence of the cystic disease, and as in the majority of cases nothing short of a microscopic examination would afford satisfactory information, it seems to our mind advisable that some experienced authority should be appointed to examine the animals used as food in these districts especially, not only during life, but after death and previous to issue either to the military or general public. It is not our province in noticing these facts to go into any scientific description or endeavour to make our readers amateur physiologists or microscopists. We are quite sure that the Health Officer of the city will do all that he can to protect us from having diseased meat presented for sale, and the management of our markets, we can confidently assure ourselves, is as good, if not better, than can be found in any part of India. But we may by a little knowledge of facts, and some care and attention on our own part, materially assist those who are protecting our interests and health.

Let us recollect that Letheby has described good meat in the following terms:—"Good meat is neither of a pale pinkish colour nor of a purple tint. It has a marbled appearance, its fat is hard, and the suet is *never wet*. Its touch is firm and elastic, and it hardly moistens the fingers; but little odour can be perceived if a knife be thrust in, and then moistened with warm water." These simple points that any one can recollect and observe will act as a good safe-guard to the purchaser. Then it should be remembered that scientific observation has proved that the organs of an animal are more frequently the seat of disease than its muscular tissue, so that if any doubt should exist as to quality, it is always safer to eat the meat or muscles than any other part. The cooking of meat affected with parasitic disease acts as a partial preservative. Observations upon this point have not been productive of decided results. However, one or two suggestions may be given. "If the interior," says Dr. Parkes, "of a piece of boiled or roasted pork retains much of the blood red colour of uncooked meat, the temperature has not been higher than 131° Fahr and there is still danger." The partiality exhibited by soldiers for pork and the frequency with which that species of animal food is infested with entozoa are unfortunate coincidences.

It is without doubt also a peculiar evil, that the feeding of pigs is so universally foul—and it has often struck us that some arrangement by which a supply of healthily fed pork could be given occasionally to the army would prove a decided boon. They will buy it, and often at the worst market. Do our Government do all that they can to ensure a healthy supply of meat? Does not the careless way in which even the Commissariat cattle are housed, fed, and superintended prove that much needs improvement? Are not our troops even now supplied in many stations with poor under-fed and thin carcases of sheep and bullocks? Surely it is an error to bring our bullocks into the dirty habits of the pigs, and tend to render an otherwise clean animal unhealthy and poisonous. The method of feeding, especially in large towns and stations, is in many instances most objectionable, and whilst our market inspector carefully criticizes the carcase brought to market, it would be well if attention was paid to the animal "at home," and stringent measures adopted to rear and keep it in as healthy a condition as possible. It may be that at Lahore some epidemic character exists which accounts for so great a proportion of diseased animals, but we must not imagine that we are free from such evils in Bombay or that we can sit quietly down and sympathize with our "up-country" friends conscious of our immunity from similar plagues.

A ROWING match between Calcutta and Madras is being arranged.

SIGNOR CAGLI, and the members of the Opera corps, to the number of forty, arrived in Calcutta last week.

THE Viceroy has been asked to attend the formal opening of the Sutlej bridge, which is being pushed rapidly forward, men working on it night and day. He has not yet decided on attending.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab intends making a tour on the border before returning from Murree to Lahore. It is understood that he will proceed as far as the Sind frontier.

WHEN last mail left, Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen was about to quit England, and his friends had determined on giving him a farewell *soirée*. It was to take place at the Hanover-square Rooms on Monday, the 12th inst.

300 MEN of H. M.'s 1st Battalion 21st Fusiliers have been ordered to proceed from Bangalore to Cannanore to guard the station on the departure of the 1st Battalion 1st Royals for England in the early part of next month.

THE "Hindoo Patriot" states that the disaffection in Allahabad was caused by the putting in force of Act XIV. of 1869, in the case of some women in the keeping of men of the 4th Native [illegible] of wives.

THE Rev. Mr. DuBois has been appointed Head Master of Bishop Corrie's Grammar School at Madras. The students are only to be educated up to the matriculation standard, those wishing to pass the F. A., having to go to the Doveton College.

CAPTAIN G. K. HEWITT, Adjutant of the 2nd Bengal Cavalry, has been ordered to join Army Head Quarters, and take up the duties of Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General during the incumbency of Lieut.-Colonel Holmes as Officiating Deputy Adjutant-General.

THE following appointments, the "Poona Observer" understands, are to be made, consequent on the temporary absence of Mr. R White:—Mr. Watt, the present joint Judge of Sholapore, to act for Mr. White, and Mr. Baker, at present acting as Session Judge at Poona, to act as joint Judge at Sholapoor.

LIEUT. F. B. RENSHAW, R.N., Senior Lieutenant of H. M. S. Captain, was a brother of Capt. R. W. Renshaw of the 16th Lancers (at Bangalore), who only six or seven months ago lost a young sister in the City of Boston, by which she was sailing with her husband from Halifax to Liverpool, on her return from her marriage tour.

THE Kurrachee papers announce the death of Mr. William Maher, partner in the firm of Noonan, Maher, and Co., who commenced his career in Sind in the office of the Secretary to the Government of Sir Charles Napier, and continued to serve under the Commissioners in Sind, successively, until he was promoted to the office of Deputy Collector and Magistrate, in which capacity he was, a few years ago, pensioned.

INDIGO reports seem to be growing worse and worse. On the 9th, says the "Pioneer," the original estimates of the crops were reduced by about 5,000 maunds, and now there is every reason for supposing that they will have to be reduced still more, if they are to be correct. The constant rain in Bengal, as well as in the Benares district and the Doab, has spoilt the prospects, and although fine weather has now come again, it has come too late to be of much use.

THE appeal of the sowar of the 17th Bengal Cavalry, who was convicted of highway robbery at Seetapore, has been successful. The sowar has been acquitted by General Barrow, C.B., and Mr. Capper, the Officiating Judicial Commissioner, on the ground that the conviction was not supported by the evidence. The committee of investigation into the internal economy of the corps is now holding an enquiry at Seetapore, but must feel somewhat disconcerted by the turn which affairs have so unexpectedly taken.

THE following telegram appeared in the second edition of the *Times* of Sept. 2, as coming from its own Calcutta correspondent, :—"A vague panic exists among Europeans and Bengalese in Allahabad. The 4th Native Infantry is the cause of apprehension. General Vaughan has brought more troops from Cawnpore, and the magistrate has issued a circular reassuring the residents. The panic is believed to be unfounded, but there are many bad characters in Allahabad." This telegram seems to have caused some alarm in England.

THE Government of Bombay lately recommended that any breaks in the service of Government servants in inferior grades, who may be thrown out of employ after a service of thirty years, should not be considered to interfere with their claims to compassionate allowances. The Government of India, however, has decided that compassionate allowances can only be given after an unbroken period of service of thirty years, unless the break in the service has been caused by the act of Government itself in abolishing the office.

THE weather report of the Colaba Collectorate for the fortnight ending 15th September shows that the fall of rain in the talookas of Roba, Mangaon, and Mahar was sufficient and the crops were in a good condition; that in the Alibag and Penn talookas, however, the rainfall was so scanty as to indicate a probability of deficiency in certain descriptions of crops; that cholera had appeared in one village in talooka Alibag and caused three deaths, but had since disappeared; that the public health was otherwise good, and that in Mahar talooka there was cattle disease slightly.

THE "Ceylon Times" relates the following melancholy incident, on the authority of a correspondent:—"Two days before the Deccan from China reached Galle, a conversation occurred between a wealthy German gentleman (first-class passenger) and another passenger, about the present European War, in the course of which the former was much excited and refused any food. Shortly afterwards he leaped overboard. At the time this happened the steamer was going at full speed, about ten knots per hour. The engines were at once stopped and every search was made for the unfortunate gentleman, but without success."

A CORRESPONDENT at Seetapore informs the "Pioneer" that there is a "strong rumour current" in that station, to the effect that it is "to be abandoned as a military cantonment; and," he adds, "there would seem to be some truth in the report, from the fact that the Public Works Department of Oudh have been requested to stop further works. Surely," continues the correspondent, "Government cannot be in earnest about abandoning a healthy station like Seetapore. The 2-60th Rifles located there has not lost a man within the last fifteen months, and the hospital returns are merely nominal." "Apart from the question of health, our Government," asks our contemporary "prepared, to throw away the barracks in course of construction there, and to carry the money spent on them to the 'waste' column? We of course do not know what the new military works at Seetapore have cost up to date, but if we were asked to 'guess,' we should say 'about four lakhs of Rupees.'"

A MADRAS paper mentions that the republic has not been officially proclaimed in Pondicherry. The "Moniteur" continues to promulgate what it is pleased to designate imperial decrees. When intelligence was received in Pondicherry that a republican Government was established in France, the strong republican proclivities of some of the residents were displayed in a most marked manner. The commanders of the French vessels lying in the roads of Pondicherry testified their recognition of the new Government by decorating their vessels with all the flags at their command. The Governor of Pondicherry, who is a godson of the Emperor, did not approve of this demonstration. He thought it immature, and directed his leading marine official to bring to the notice of commanders of vessels that it was against rules and regulations so long as the Pondicherry Government was not officially advised as regards the new state of things. The flags were immediately hauled down and Pondicherry is as yet called upon to obey decrees published in the names of him who is now confined in the magnificent palace of Wilhelmshöhe.

THE RED SEA CABLE BROKEN.

WE regret having to report that a fault has been discovered in the submarine cable of the British Indian Telegraph Company, which will in all likelihood lead to an interruption of traffic for two or three weeks. The fault was discovered on Saturday morning, and communication has been stopped since then. It is between Bombay and Aden, but the exact locality is not, of course, as yet known. The staff will at once set themselves to finding out the fault, and steps will also be taken to get the means of raising the cable and repairing it. The Chiltern, which was previously the vessel belonging to the company in these seas, was sent home after the commencement of the monsoon, everything being at that time in good order. She is, we understand, at present in the Mediterranean, and, if so, will doubtless be sent through the Canal at once, and in the event of it being found that the fault is in deep water the repairing operations will be conducted from her. If the break is on a shoal the repairs may very soon be effected by boats. It is not supposed that the cable has actually snapped; most likely it is only some injury which can be repaired by dragging for and raising the cable. [At any rate, the interruption will not, it is expected, last for more than a fortnight or three weeks. We are glad to say that the land line is at present working well.

STIRRING EVENTS AT OMAN.

SYED TOORKEE has not relaxed his efforts to re-establish himself at Muscat. We learn that he has made an attempt to land at Soor and been prevented by Colonel Pelly, the British Resident, but that he afterwards effected a descent at Kharefekkan—further north on the Oman coast—and proceeded inland towards Beraymee, [illegible] Ameer and the Chief of Abutabaee were threatening, and which Azan-bin Ghes was defending. Further reports will be looked for with interest.

THE FORTIFICATIONS OF ADEN.

WE understand that the Government steamer Dalhousie will sail in the course of this week with thirty 5-ton Armstrong guns for Aden and Perim. Two or three of these are intended for the fortification of Perim, the others are for Aden. The guns are at present being put on board the Dalhousie at the Dockyard.

DEPARTURE OF THE 95TH REGIMENT.

H. M. S. INDIAN TROOP-SHIP EUPHRATES will leave Bombay for England on the 2nd proximo carrying H. M.'s 95th (Derbyshire) Regiment. There are 26 officers, 5 ladies, 5 children, 496 men, 54 soldiers' wives, and 88 children. The Euphrates will also carry 45 men from Deolalee, 3 officers and 186 men from Poona, a few other officers, men, women, and children from the Bombay Army, and one naval officer and 14 men. The 95th will embark on Friday and Saturday next.

THE FEMALE NORMAL SCHOOL.

WE are glad to hear that Bombay is not after all to be deprived of the Female Normal School. Government has been induced to reconsider its late decision to remove the school to Poona, and the more enlightened portion of the native community will doubtless be much pleased to learn that the Bombay School, which we believe is really popular, notwithstanding the apathy of some of those who ought to take an interest in it, will still be continued under the superintendence of Miss Richmond. A separate school of a similar character will, we believe, be established at Poona under the superintendence of Mrs. Mitchell.

MR. WEST, CONSUL AT SUEZ.

IT is with great regret that we learn that the well known, most popular and kind-hearted resident at Suez, Mr. West, Consul, and Agent for the P. and O. Company, has, by an order of the Home Government, been removed from his appointment as Consul, in consequence of his too confiding trust in his clerks. After so many years of hard and conscientious labour in the public service, the judgment seems exceedingly severe, but as there is no war in England to clear off greedy applicants, what is a needy Government, one that trusts to popular favour, to do? Vacancies are readily made, and eagerly snatched at. Mr. West's lingual attainments were well known, and made him of especial use in the important post he occupied, and his bland, genial, and cordial manners fascinated all who came into contact with him. His house and unbounded hospitality was open to all. The pay of the Consulship is but small—the *position* was, however, something. Mr. West, we are sorry to hear, and in this regret many of the P. and O. travellers will join, has, after being removed from his appointment, been directed to make good the money stolen by his clerks.—*Madras Mail.*

THE FINE ARTS AT SIMLA.

AT the third annual exhibition of Fine Arts, held at Simla, on the 20th inst., under the presidence of the Viceroy, the following prizes were awarded:—

His Excellency the President's prize "for the best oil or water-colour painting, by a lady amateur resident in India," was awarded to N. E. M., Darjeeling.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's 1st prize "for the best production by a commissioned officer," to Colonel Biddulph; 2nd prize "for the best production by a non-commissioned officer or soldier," to private Swift, 21st Hussars.

The Vice-President's (Sir Richard Temple's) prize "for the best water-colour painting of fruit or flowers," to L. Y. S., Lucknow.

The Society's prizes:—Medal "for the best landscape painting in oils," to Lieutenant-Colonel Sir C. D'Oyly; medal "for the best figure painting in oils," to Colonel Rodney Brown; medal "for the best landscape drawing in water-colours," to Colonel Baigree (Bombay Army); medal "for the best figure drawing in water-colour," to Dr. DeFabeck; medal "for the best landscape photograph by any contributor in India," to Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd; medal "for the best uncoloured portrait photograph by any contributor in India," *not awarded.*—*Pioneer.*

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF 2ND SEPTEMBER.

THE P. & O. Company's s.s. China, Captain J. C. Babot, anchored in harbour about half-past nine on Saturday morning, having on board the English Mail of the 2nd inst. The China left Suez on the 11th, arrived at Aden on the 17th, and resumed her voyage on the same day. She brought the following passengers:—

From Southampton—Sir W Morgan, General Beatson, Colonel C F M Munday, Colonel and Mrs G A Laughton, Lieutenant Colonel R H Sankey, Captain W Virtue, Lieutenant F C Singleton, Mr and Mrs Fryer, Mr and Mrs Hennell, Mr and Mrs W Angus, Miss E Hunter, Mr R D Francis, Mr and Mrs Kingcom and infant, Messrs G F Laird, R N, G R Sharpe, W H Russell, C McDonald, John Duff, Engelke, F H Jollye, H H Taylor, S W Chart, J Thomson, S Thomson, Edward Rose, R N, Samuel Hodgers, R N, and Mr Sassoon's native servant.

From Marseilles—Mr Scroggie.
From Suez—John Mousley.
From Aden—Mr W H Arnold Allen.

POLITICAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MANCHESTER, 2ND SEPTEMBER.

POOR France! It is, I suppose, wrong for an Englishman to have any but neutral tints in his whole composition; yet I am persuaded that public opinion in this country is rapidly becoming sympathetic with the vanquished in this extraordinary war. The military successes of the Prussians are so remarkable as to alarm all Europe. The failure of Macmahon's desperate march to Metz has left France, which has still 300,000 soldiers under the command of Bazaine and Macmahon, without an active army in the field to oppose the advance of the Germans on Paris. The effective warlike strength of the Empire has, in fact, collapsed in six weeks from the declaration of war, and France can only hope to prolong the war by creating an entirely new army and seeking the aid of Continental allies. The fortifications of Paris will enable that city to hold out energetically for a time; and there can be no doubt that the nation is everywhere organising itself for a long struggle, and that Prussia will never subdue the French people till her troops have completely overrun the country. But the strain of the German military system is too severe to be endured patiently for years; and even Count Bismarck will be compelled, after one campaign, to think of making peace on terms that France may accept, more especially if Russia and Austria threaten to take up arms to prevent the seizure of Alsace and Lorraine.

The German policy with regard to these provinces becomes every day more distinctly defined. The people in the great towns of Prussia and her allies are encouraged to hold meetings and present addresses to King William, urging him only to make peace on condition of the reunion of the old German territories of France with the Fatherland. The inhuman rigour, too, with which the siege of Strasbourg is pushed on shows the determination of Bismarck to get the capital of Alsace into his hands before the negotiations for peace begin, and then to keep what he has got. The immediate surrender of Strasbourg is not essential to the progress of the German plan of campaign. For all military purposes, a simple blockade of the fortress and garrison would be sufficient. Why, then, are the miserable inhabitants exposed to the horrors of a siege and bombardment, and even refused permission to pass through the besiegers' lines to a place of safety? The Prussians are perpetually bragging about their marvellous humanity, and calling upon Europe to condemn the barbarous manner in which the French wage war; but they show no mercy to their wretched "Alsatian brethren" when it suits the purpose of the ruthless Prussian Minister to obtain the speedy surrender of the great Alsatian fortress. It is impossible that Russia and Austria, two empires each of which possesses valuable German Provinces, can make the mistake of looking tamely on while France is despoiled of territory the inhabitants of which are thoroughly and intensely French in habits and sympathies, though their language is still a German patois. If language is, in the new order of things, to fix the boundaries of States, what country is safe from revolution? England herself may prepare to set her house in order, for there is no State in existence which has so many subjects speaking other languages than that of the mother-country. But Russia and Austria are directly threatened by the application of the principle that Germany should extend wherever the German tongue is spoken; and one can readily believe the rumour that these two Powers have taken counsel together and agreed on joint action to save France from dismemberment. The Germans complain that it is [illegible] they should be interfered with in dictating their own terms of peace, as France, had she been successful in the war, would certainly have taken the Rhine Provinces. But it must be remembered that these provinces were given to Germany in 1814-15 expressly in order to weaken France, and deprive her of the power of making an aggressive war on what was felt to be an unsound and makeshift German Confederation. Once that Confederation was destroyed and Prussia had expanded into a powerful German Empire, there was some reason in Napoleon's claim that the recognition of the unity of Germany under King William should be balanced by the restitution to France of the provinces of which she was deprived half a century ago. Germany has no such claim on Alsace and Lorraine; and persistence in her extravagant demand can but have the effect of making the war general throughout Europe. The best hope of peace is, I think, to be found in the composition of the German army. Soldiers who are also citizens will shrink from endorsing a policy that would compel them to go on fighting for perhaps the lifetime of a whole generation; and though Bismarck has hitherto managed to have his own way in everything, without paying much regard to the wishes of the people, how is he, without the steady support of the nation, to find the funds for carrying on a war against a European coalition?

What England is likely to do in the matter seems to give no longer any concern to the other States of Europe. It is known that we are not prepared for war, and that we are not even making any but the smallest preparations. In the intervals of work, this week, I have been reading Trochu's book on *The French Army in 1867*; and the main reason he gives for the decay of the military greatness of France is the mistake committed by the Emperor Napoleon III. in substituting the system of re-engagement of old troops and exoneration of conscripts on payment of a pecuniary fine for the old and sound, because national, system which recognized the principle of the personal liability of every citizen to bear arms in defence of the country. Napoleon, it is insinuated, wished to have an army of professional soldiers attached to the dynasty. He therefore deliberately separated the nation from the army, and now—he has his reward. But what did the French Emperor attempt, if this description of his work is correct, except to create an army on the English model? In this country the obligation of personal service is unknown; and yet there are people who grow quite furious if you tell them that it is a monstrous delusion to suppose England, with her little army of professional soldiers, and her heterogeneous and unorganised reserves of untrained men, can hope to make a successful war against a country like Prussia, in which every man from 20 to 40 years of age is held personally liable to serve three years with the colours, four years in the reserve, and the rest of his time in that landwehr force which can be mobilised for active service as soon as war is declared. What have we in England? An army, officered entirely by men of the upper class—not necessarily of the aristocracy, but of the wealthy leisure class which surrounds and supports the aristocracy—and with its ranks filled by soldiers who belong with rare exceptions to the labouring class of the population. The militia is composed of similar elements. Then there are the volunteers—a huge force built up outside the regular and constitutional forces of the country, and recruited from all the various sections of that immense middle-class which is now practically excluded from military service in the army and militia. We have here men enough on foot to make a strong army and reserve if they were only in their right places, and if there were any general principle of organisation which would enable them to work together. There is a tendency now among military reformers to feel their way towards an amalgamation of the volunteers with the militia, to form a general reserve from which the army may be recruited. But men of the middle-class will not enter the ranks of the militia or the army until the officers of these services cease to be chosen from a caste of wealthy families, so that a social reform is needed as the basis of a military reform in England. While, however, we are discussing at home, the storm is brewing abroad, and this country will probably again be plunged into war with all her preparations incomplete.

I forbear attempting to interpret the news of the week—all is still so uncertain; and, besides, your telegrams put you so far in advance of letters that you really need no news-telling in this correspondence. The later telegrams this afternoon speak more hopefully of Macmahon's prospects in the great and, I fancy, decisive battle that began on Wednesday and was continued all yesterday. It seems clear that the Prussians easily outmarched the French in the race back towards Metz. The corps that came up on Tuesday on the left bank of the Meuse, in time to strike Macmahon's rearguard before it could cross that river, consisted mainly of troops belonging to the Crown Prince's army and of the Saxons, who, after fighting before Metz, had been detached to reinforce the Crown Prince. The French engaged on this side were De Failly's Corps, forming Macmahon's rearguard. But on the same day, on the other side of the river, the Germans were also strong enough to attack Macmahon on the left of his line of march to Montmedy, driving him back along the road to Sedan. The fighting was renewed next day—again on both banks of the Meuse, it would seem—from Donchery across to Douzey, but the battle was indecisive, and it continued all day yesterday, the Prussians having then brought their principal strength across to the right bank of the Meuse, and working round on the French left between Macmahon and the Belgian frontier. The King of Prussia in his despatches singularly enough makes no mention of the fighting on Wednesday, though he describes the battles of Tuesday and Thursday, and says the action yesterday was "victoriously progressing" yesterday afternoon. The French claim a victory on Wednesday—but what the Official Journal says on these points does not go for much; and Belgian telegrams from the battle field, dated as late as 4 P.M. on Thursday, declare the issue of yesterday's contest to have been up to that time still uncertain, though the Prussians were gaining ground a little. The French therefore have evidently made a very good fight of it; and, if Macmahon has the immense force with him that was reported to be under his command, he may yet win a victory, which could, however, hardly now have any result, in the position in which he is placed, except to give the Parisians a little more breathing-time. Bazaine, through all the week's fighting, has made no sign; and there is an end to the hope that he might yet be able to help Macmahon.

We have been startled here to-day by an ominous telegram reporting preparations taken by the Government in India to prevent threatened disturbances at Allahabad. It is likely enough that the war in Europe may be followed by some disturbances in India; but at least the English are not likely to be again taken by surprise, as they were in '57.

J. M. M.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

[SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LONDON, 2ND SEPTEMBER.

THE Board of Trade returns for the month and seven months ending 31st July were issued a few days ago. As was to be expected they give less favourable results than those of the few months preceding; our exports, for the first time this year, showing a slight reduction. The declared value of these in July last was £17,346,764, against £17,394,951 in July 1869, and £15,748,269 in July 1868. The decrease in the principal articles is very nearly balanced by an increase in others, but the net result is about £48,000 on the wrong side. The value of cotton yarn exported was £1,175,433 in July last against £1,221,033 in July 1869, but on the other hand, cotton manufactures represented £5,096,689, against £4,618,385. It was on woollen goods and yarn that the chief diminution occurred. The shipments to Bombay of cotton goods in July were as follows—Yarn, 131,400 lbs., 302,700 lbs., 395,096 lbs.—in July 1870, 1869, and 1868 respectively; piece goods, plain printed, or coloured, 5,813,042 yards, 12,582,329 yards, and 26,860,117 yards—in July 1870, 1869, and 1868 respectively. Among the imports, cotton shows, as was anticipated, a considerable increase, due entirely to the larger receipts from the United States. The total was 985,229 cwts. in July last against 757,624 cwts. in July 1869, and 719,723 cwts. in July 1868; the proportion from British India being 321,324 cwts., 335,526 cwts., and 293,909 cwts.—in July 1870, 1869, and 1868. The returns of imports and exports referring to each country separately are also given for the first six months of the year. The computed real value of the merchandise imported from Bombay and Scinde was this year £2,746,125 against £2,968,373 in the corresponding half of 1869, and £2,902,861 in the first half of 1868. The export in the same period was valued at £2,400,793, £2,379,199, and £2,998,506 in 1870, 1869, and 1868 respectively.

The bank rate of discount was reduced again yesterday another ½ per cent., and now stands at 3½. As on the previous occasion, so now, there was a good deal of disappointment that the change was not 1 per cent., the actual value of money in the open market quite justifying such a movement. The position of the bank is now in every respect as strong as it was in the beginning of July, when the first rise in the minimum was made, and there is this important difference in the two cases that at that time there were no exceptional causes at work to add to the abundance of unemployed money, whereas now the plethora is conspicuous and grows greater every day. It arises from two influences—one, the contraction of home trade on account of the war; the other, the total stoppage of commerce and industrial enterprise in entire regions of the Continent and the desire of capitalists there to place their means in safety. Money has been sent over here in enormous amounts, either to be invested in bills and Government securities, or at least to be deposited and kept intact, if idle, until the war is over. The last cause is the one which impresses the popular imagination most. The Prussians have now fought their way over hecatombs of their own slain soldiers to a very short distance of Paris, and threaten to invest it or at least to cut off communications with the surrounding country. Whether they entirely succeed in this or not, even partial success means a total cessation of business, to say nothing of the chances of revolution in the capital. Accordingly bankers, credit and discount houses, all that are holders of capital, have for the last week been quietly preparing against the storm. The bank of France has sent nearly the whole of its thirty millions sterling of bullion to its branches, mostly those in the seaport towns, such as Havre, Brest, Bordeaux, and Marseilles; private bankers have sent off all their specie, plate, and securities to England; public institutions have so far as they were able done nearly the same. As a specimen, I may mention the financial establishment called the Depôts et Comptes Courants, which called a meeting of its depositors a few days ago and offered them the option of taking up their balances at once, or having them sent out of the country. The depositors, like men of sense, thought England the safest place in the world, and the agency of their society the best and cheapest to procure safe transference, so they elected to let the directors take care of matters for them. The result was that £1,800,000 was at once sent over to London. Similar precautions have been everywhere taken in France, and the consequence is that we are now gorged with money. The vaults of the Bank of England are choke-full, and more is still arriving. Of course it may not all come upon our market, but the knowledge that it is here, and that the owners may, if the war lasts much longer, become tired of inaction and invest it here somehow, weighs us down. Hence holders of money out of doors are glad to take bills below the bank-rate, and each successive movement of the directors has only the effect of seeming to make them retain money at a level above the natural one. Next week we shall no doubt have another reduction, and if the war is still raging a month hence, I quite expect the rate down to 2 per cent.

As for the mails we are all in doubt what to anticipate. I write this letter with reasonable hopes that it will reach you as usual, but I cannot answer for next week, since the total interruption of the Northern Railway of France traffic might any day be announced. The Post-office authorities are understood to be preparing for the inevitable event, and I suppose the upshot will be that the mails will be forwarded through Belgium. The inconveniences not less than the horrors of war are now being brought home to us in a way unknown since Waterloo.

Meanwhile, business here, all things considered, is reasonably good. Cotton has profitted by cheap money, and the market has this week been again strong, with a fair demand for consumption. Makers in Lancashire have one way and another taken up considerable contracts, and some of them will be well employed for two or three weeks yet. There is one thing, however, which may be soon expected to act in the cotton market, and that is the new American crop. If it is gathered under as favourable circumstances as last, we shall have 3,500,000 bales at least to be sold, and the news of its out-turn will arrive, I suppose, just about the time the balance of the Indian supply will be coming to hand. Only a very well sustained demand by consumers will enable prices to be upheld against these influences, and a slight decline may therefore be looked for. At the same time a speedy return of peace would so inspirit every branch of manufacturing industry, that cotton could not fail to benefit in a very marked measure.

Among commodities that have specially profitted by the war are certain kinds of provisions. Paris has been laying in a state of what the excellent Sir Dugald Dalgetty termed provant, and preserved meats of every kind occupying least bulk and being least perishable have been in great request. The Liverpool and Irish markets have been swept nearly clean of pickled beef and pork, bacon and butter; potatoes have been bought up right and left, and oats and flour have been sent off cargo after cargo. Extract of beef, preserved milk, compressed vegetables and such things were contracted for of course. All this is in addition to the many thousands of oxen and sheep; the groaning warehouses of flour, the crammed cellars of wine at the great entrepôt of Bercy. If Paris does not stand a siege, it will not be for want of the means of keeping body and soul together. The prospect of our own supplies for the coming winter is not seriously the worse on account of so much grain and flour being abstracted from our stock. We have secured an excellent harvest, to the intense disgust of the croakers, and can afford to sell wheat; besides, is there not America with its boundless surplus of everything eatable? The one article which we are most likely to want is forage, since our pastures and green crops, notwithstanding recent rains are still wofully deficient, while those of France have been literally devoured by the locust hosts of Prussians who have settled down on all the finest of the northern and eastern provinces of the empire.

The result of the week's sales of cotton has been a trifling rise in East Indian, while the total stock is again lower. There is very little American now due, and I think we may anticipate a yet further improvement in the value of the staple within the next week or two.

At the seventeenth series of London hide sales, which closed yesterday, the quantity offered was moderate, and there being a small export demand prices generally were well maintained. Of 102,612 offered, there were 81,300 sold. For East India, ox and cow, there was a fair home trade and export demand, and for most descriptions late rates were maintained to an occasional decline of ¼ per lb. Extra heavy weights are still in good request at full prices, tanned hides sold at about late rates.

The India Rubber and Gutta Percha Company have obtained the contract for the new Government cable to connect Dublin and Holyhead. It is announced that to meet the requirements of the telegraph service the cable is to consist of seven separate conductors, which will give a greatly increased power of transmission. The laying will take place some time this year. I do not suppose this transaction will be a very profitable one to the contractors. Our economical Government looks at a shilling twice before it spends one, and thrift reigns supreme at St. Martin's Le Grand. The terms wanted when the notice of contract was first given were quite understood to be very moderate, and Captain Sherard Osborn told me that the officials cut so low he did not think his company, the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance, would care about getting the job. As the gallant captain characteristically put it, if the Government wanted old boots, they must go elsewhere; he wasn't going to supply them. Under any circumstances this company has its hands about full with the Indian cables. The duplicate Anglo-Mediterranean one is now in hand and will be laid probably next month, the capital having been promptly subscribed by the original shareholders. Part of the British Indian Extension Company's cable from Madras to Singapore has already been sent off, and the remainder, with the Australian company's portion to Java is now in hand. The remainder of the Australian cable with the China one will be finished early next year, and then we may rest till we see whether duplicate cables are not wanted all the world over.

There have been a few failures again this week, but none extremely formidable. Among them are Straith, Ripley & Co., colonial brokers of Mincing Lane, whose uncovered debts are stated to amount to about £20,000. The estate is to be wound up under inspection. Others are—M. Adutt & Son, Levant merchants, Mark Lane, with liabilities exceeding £50,000; A. Ayshford & Co., and Geary Holden, both in the home trade; Edmond Thomson, commission agent, Manchester. A meeting of the creditors of Guild, Chapman & Co., a London and Australian house, whose suspension I announced sometime ago, has been held, at which the liabilities were shown to amount to £93,000, and the assets to £72,000. A failure at Preston which I reported a little while back also turns out to be a more serious affair than had been anticipated. The liabilities are now stated at £107,000, and a proposal of 7s. 6d. in the pound to unsecured creditors was made, but not accepted, time to consider it being desired.

POONA RACES, 1870.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

6TH DAY, SATURDAY, 24TH SEPTEMBER.

THERE were no less than six races on to-day's card. In the race which excited the most interest, the "Monsoon Stakes," perhaps the biggest pot of the meeting was upset. "Silvertail's race" was the general prophecy when the weights were published, and two to one and in some instances three to one was laid freely on "the Aga's stable." However, Sunbeam proved that his day was not past by beating the Aga's colt with the greatest ease and afterwards by winning a second race against a large field in excellent time. The other handicaps were won by Major Crosbie, who, we are pleased to hear, has made a very good thing of the meeting. This was certainly the best day's racing we have had yet. The weather was perfection, and the course, considering the recent heavy rain, in very fair order.

1ST RACE.—The Monsoon Stakes.—Rs. 500 from the Fund. 2 miles. Highest weight not to exceed 10st. All horses that have won during the Meeting will be entered by the Stewards at an entrance of 5 G. M. for each race won. Losers can enter at 8 A.M. the day before the race, at an entrance of 10 G. M., and will be handicapped by the Stewards into one of the above classes. H. F. to losers for not standing the handicap.

		st	lbs		
Mr Field's	b a h Sunbeam	8	8	Challoner	1
H H Aga Khan's	g a c Silvertail	8	6	Brewtey	2
Major Crosbie's	g a c Nonpareil	7	10	Rowjee	3
Mr Roberts'	c a h Romulus	6	7	Blackburn	4
H H Aga Khan's	b a h Shere Ali	6	10	Syed	0

Time—4 minutes.

Betting.—2 to 1 on the Aga's stable; 3 to 1 against Sunbeam; 10 to 1 against any other.

A good start was effected, when Shere Ali jumped away with the lead, closely waited on by Sunbeam, Nonpareil lying last. At the mile post Sunbeam took the lead, and notwithstanding all Brewtey's efforts on the favourite he was never caught and won as he liked by about a length.

2ND RACE.—Stewards' Purse of Rs. 500. 2 miles. Highest weight not to exceed 11st.

		st	lbs		
Major Crosbie's	b aus geld Viceroy	8	8	Rowjee	1
Mr Field's	b aus f Octavia	8	10	Hastings	2
Syed Ramzan's	Shereen, late Carnation	9	4	Sumboo	0
Mr Field's	b aus geld Albourne	8	4	Challoner	0

Tim—3-58.

Betting—Even on Octavia.

Shereen made the running at a great pace for the first mile, closely waited on by Viceroy and Albourne, Octavia two lengths behind the others. At the foot of the hill Shereen and Albourne were beaten off, and Viceroy took up the running and, keeping his advantage, won a good race by a length and a half.

Time—Mile 1-49; 1½ mile 2-19; whole distance 3-58.

3RD RACE. The Galloway Handicap.—Rs. 400 from the Fund. For all Galloways that have started during the meeting. Entrance 10 G. M., with 2 G. M. forfeit for not standing the handicap. Entrance to be sent in by 8 A.M., and the handicap will be published by 10 A.M. the day before the race. Acceptance to be sent with entrance of the day. One and a half mile.

		st	lbs		
Major Crosbie's	g a g Electric	8	11	Rowjee	1
Mr Williams'	b a g Lottery	8	12	Donaldson	2
Major Chesshyre's	g a g Mirage	8	0	Owner	0

Time—3m. 2s.

Betting—2 to 1 on Electric.

After one false start the word to go was given. Electric and Mirage raced together for the first mile running out the half mile in 55s. and the mile in 1-58; at the half mile post they were all together, but the pace had evidently been too hot for Lottery and Mirage, who tailed off coming up the straight and Electric won almost as he like, four lengths ahead of Lottery.

4TH RACE.—The Zoroastrian Purse.—Rs. —— presented by several Parsee gentlemen for all Arabs. Weight 9 stone. ¾ mile. Previous winners to carry penalties as follows. For a race or races value from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,200, 5 lbs extra; from Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 2,000, 10 lbs extra; above Rs. 2,000 1 stone extra. Maidens that have not started during the meeting allowed 5 lbs. Winner to be claimed for Rs. 600, not forced for Winner's Handicap. Entrance Rs. 50.

		st	lbs		
Mr Probyn's	g a h Elphinstone	9	0	Mr Ali Abdoola	1
Mr Abdool Reyman's	g a h Lictor	8	9	Mr R	2
Mr Framji Dorabji's	g a h Jehangeer, late Leprochann	8	9	Brewtey	3
Mr Hogg's	c a h Fusee	8	9	Owner	4
Mr J E W's	c a h Kangaroo	8	9	Challoner	5

Time—1m. 28½s.

Betting at the start—2 to 1 against Lictor; 5 to 2 against Elphinstone and Jehangeer; 5 to 1 against Fusee; 10 to 1 against Kangaroo.

A splendid start was effected, after which Kangaroo at once appeared in front, closely waited on by Fusee and Elphinstone. At the half mile post Elphinstone took the lead, kept it all the way in, and won hands down by about a length.

5TH RACE.—The Beaten Plate.—Rs. 500 from the Fund. A handicap open to the beaten horses of the Meeting. 10 G. M. entrance. H. F. One and a half mile. Weights to be announced by 10 A.M., and declarations as to standing or not to be made with the nominations of the day.

		st.	lbs.		
Mr Field's	b a h Sunbeam	9	11	Hastings	1
Mr Abdul Reyman's	g a h Khyser	8	10	Mr R	2
H H Aga Khan's	b a h Nicholas	10	0	Syed	0
Mr Davidson's	b a h Damascus	8	12	Challoner	0
Major Crosbie's	b aus g Pretender	10	0	Rowjee	0
H H Aga Khan's	b a h Shaheen	9	6	Brewtey	0

Time—2m. 58s.

Betting at the start—Even against Sunbeam; 3 to 2 against the Aga's stable; 4 to 1 against Khyser.

After one false start they got well away together, when Pretender at once came to the front and made the running at a great pace for the first three-quarters of a mile, two lengths ahead of Nicholas, the second horse, the favourite Sunbeam lying last. At the half mile from home they all appeared to be together, when Sunbeam came through his horses and led the rest of the way in, closely followed by Khyser, who despite all his game efforts could never get his head in front, and Sunbeam won a beautiful race by a short head, Nicholas a bad third.

6TH RACE.—The Consolation Stakes.—Rs. 200 from the Fund. For all horses. Weight for value, Rs. 1,000 to carry 12 stone; 7lbs. allowed for every Rs. 100. G. R. ¾ mile. The winner to be put up to auction after the race; any surplus over declared value to go to the Fund. To close and name the day before the race.

		st.	lbs.		
Mr Havelock's	b aus geld Speculation	9	4		1
Mr Gibson's	d c b geld Cracker	9	4	Mr Martin	2
Captain H's	g aus geld Emigrant	11	11	Mr Holley	0

Time—56 sec.

Bettings—3 to 2 on Speculation.
Won easily by three or four lengths.

THE DOCTOR AT SEA.—A most useful little Guide to Ship Captains has just been issued by Simpkin, Marshall & Co.; it is by Harry Leach, Resident Medical Officer of the Dreadnought Seamen's Hospital at Greenwich, and has already reached a fourth edition. The price of 1s. 3d. make it popular, in addition to which it is an "authorised" work, and, under the orders of the Board of Trade Every Ship Captain must provide himself with a copy.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In testifying to the unrivalled restorative properties of Dr. de Jongh's Oil in cases of general debility, R. Dalton, Esq., District Medical Officer at Bury St. Edmund's, observes—"I have not the slightest confidence in any other kind. The effects of Dr. de Jongh's Oil are sure and most remarkable, especially in that broken-down state of health and strength which usually precedes and favours tubercular deposit, and I never recommend any other sort." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. SUMATRA, Captain C. Fraser, sailed yesterday morning for Aden and Suez with the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Captain and Mrs Galloway, Mr W K Brown, Mr Alexander Selby, Captain R K Cawing, Captain R E Huxham, Captain Lloyd, and Mr Robertson.
For Suez—Captain C E Benthall and Major DeCosta.

THE INDIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN MAILS.

REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

General Post Office, 20th July 1870.

MY LORDS,—By the terms of the contract concluded with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company on the 19th of November 1867, for the East India, China, Japan Mail Service, of which a copy is enclosed, the subsidy to be paid to the company is set down at £400,000 a year, with a stipulation, on [illegible] one hand, that whenever the annual income of [illegible] company from all sources does not admit of the payment of a dividend of 6 per cent. on the capital employed, the subsidy shall be increased by so much, subject, however, to a limit of £100,000, as is required to make up such a dividend; and, on the other, that whenever the income is sufficient to allow a dividend exceeding 8 per cent. to be declared, the company shall pay to the Postmaster General one-fourth of the excess.

Any hope of benefiting by this last proviso has, I regret to say, been necessarily abandoned, and, more than this, it has for some time appeared that the department would probably be called upon to pay a sum more nearly approaching the maximum than the minimum amount of subsidy.

In fact, for the fourteen months ended the 31st of March 1869, payment at the full rate of £500,000 a year, is admittedly due to the company, even if certain claims which the department has set up, are decided in its favour.

Owing to stagnation of trade, and to severe competition on the part of the French Mail Packet Company, the financial position of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, since the contract was entered into, has not been so flourishing as was anticipated, and the opening of the Suez Canal, the success of which was by no means considered certain in 1867, has still further disturbed their prospects by the encouragement it has given to British and other ship owners to compete with the company for the conveyance of cargo.

It is true that the contract has several years to run, and that a company so well managed and so prudent as the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company are not likely to let any opportunity of recovering their position escape. Still, taking the most favourable view of their prospects, I think it would be oversanguine to expect that the hopes which were entertained when the present contract was concluded are likely to be realised.

To enable the department to ascertain what payment should be made, it was necessary, as stipulated by the contract, that its officers should inspect the books of the company, and this inspection has given rise to complicated questions with respect to profits derived from insurance; to the mode in which the amounts set apart for depreciation are to be applied; and to the right of the company to increase their general reserve fund, which are described somewhat at length in the enclosed correspondence, and the settlement of which, by arbitration, the mode appointed by the contract, would involve serious delay.

Under these circumstances I took advantage of an interview which I had recently with a deputation of directors of the company to intimate to the chairman that if he was desirous of making a contract on a fixed basis, and could see his way to propose one, the adoption of which I should be justified in recommending, I would consider it.

This suggestion having been acted upon, negotiations have taken place, which have resulted in the enclosed memorandum proposing a basis for a new contract, which will not only settle the conflicting views of the two parties on the several questions raised, but will determine another point of great importance to this department, and one which must at a very early date have been brought forward, viz., the price to be paid for substituting a mail service between Alexandria and Brindisi for the present service between Alexandria and Marseilles.

The company are willing, provided they are allowed, on giving sufficient notice, to embark and disembark the heavy portion of the Indian, &c. mails at Liverpool instead of at Southampton, to accept from the 1st of April 1869 a commuted payment of £450,000 a year; such payment to include a weekly line to and from Brindisi, as soon as the tunnel through Mont Cenis is completed, and arrangements can be made for sending the mails by that route.

This will probably be before the end of next year.

The sum of £450,000 will also include calling at Penang, for which service an additional payment of £4,000 a year is now made to the company.

Looking at all the circumstances of the case, at the difficulty of estimating the probable future receipts of the company for the conveyance of passengers and cargo, and at the uncertainty which must attend a reference to arbitration on points in dispute, I have come to the conclusion, after personal communication with the Receiver and Accountant General, by whom the books of the company have been examined, and with the Post Office counsel, who happens to have a great facility in dealing with figures, that the offer is one which is favourable to the department, and that its acceptance will relieve both the department and the company from much embarrassment.

I do not hesitate, therefore, to recommend your Lordships to sanction such acceptance, and to authorise me to enter into a new contract accordingly.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) HARTINGTON.

The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury,
&c. &c. &c.

MEMORANDUM.

PROPOSED Basis for a New Contract between the Post Office and the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

1. All the services to continue to be performed as at present.

2. The Company to undertake, on receiving a three months' notice from the Postmaster General, to substitute for the present service between Marseilles and Alexandria, a weekly service in each direction, between the ports of Brindisi and Alexandria, and to perform such service in 75 hours, being at the rate of 11 knots per hour; the penalty for late arrival being leviable in this case after the expiration of 12 instead of 24 hours, beyond the contract time. This change, however, not to take effect until the Mont Cenis Tunnel is completed and available for the conveyance of the mails.

3. The company to be allowed, on giving three months' notice to the Postmaster General, to embark and disembark the heavy portion of the India and China and Australian Mails at Liverpool, instead of at Southampton. The time to be allowed for the voyage between Alexandria and Liverpool to be computed at the contract rate of speed of 10 knots an hour.

4. In lieu of the varying subsidy stipulated for by the contract of the 19th of November 1867, a fixed annual subsidy of £450,000 a year to be paid to company by the Post Office, to commence from the 1st of April 1869, the payment to the company for the 14 months previous to that date being at the full amount of £500,000 a year. The fixed subsidy to include the payment for calling at Penang, and not to be subject to any deduction on account of the withdrawal of the sorting officers from the Mediterranean packets.

5. In arriving at this sum of £450,000 a year, the company consider that at least £30,000 a year must be set down as the estimated minimum amount of the loss they will sustain (in addition to any benefit which they may derive from being able to modify their service on the Marseilles and Alexandria route) in establishing and maintaining the Brindisi route; on which, so far as can possibly be ascertained, the receipts from the passengers and cargo must, for a long time to come, be greatly below the expenditure absolutely necessary for the maintenance of the service

HEADS OF EUROPEAN NEWS.

(*Home News*, September 2.)

ON the 27th August six French Squadrons of Chasseurs attacked the 3rd Saxon Cavalry, supported by the 18th Uhlans and the "Zwinker" Battery. The Prussians were again victorious, and the French Commander, Lieutenant-Colonel Laporte, was wounded and taken prisoner. On the 29th and 30th there was a severe engagement between the Crown Prince of Saxony and Macmahon near the Belgian Frontier, when the latter was driven into Sedan, and Carignan occupied by the Prussians. The French lost twelve guns, several thousand prisoners, and much war *matériel*. Fighting is still going on between Mouzon and Sedan. Several towns are in flames, and this engagement is looked upon as decisive. If the French are able to hold their own, the advance of the enemy on Paris may be diverted.

The bombardment of Strasbourg is proceeding; much damage has been done. The inhabitants are reduced to great extremities, but the Commander, General Ulrich, has announced that he will destroy the town rather than surrender.

Paris is preparing for a siege, all idle, loose, and suspicious persons are being expelled, foreigners are ordered to leave, the surrounding inhabitants are flocking in, and many of the best classes leaving for the north and south.

The Belgian troops are being concentrated on the frontier, ready to act if it is crossed by the French troops.

Marshal Bazaine is still surrounded at Metz.

Toul and Phalsburg are holding out. Vitry capitulated on the 25th August.

Mr. Prescott Hewitt, F.R.C.S., who visited the Emperor of the French professionally, reports that the state of His Majesty's health is such that at any moment very startling announcements may be made.

The ratifications of the new Belgian Treaty have been exchanged.

Forty surgeons have been sent by the National Aid Society to assist the two belligerents.

The Crown Princess of Prussia and the Princess of Hesse are actively aiding the wounded.

A Carlist rising has been suppressed in Spain.

The Queen of Greece has given birth to a princess.

It is reported that the 40,000 Sniders purchased by the French Government have been stopped by the English War Office.

The defences of Cork Harbour are being completed, and great activity prevails in all our Army and Navy Departments.

The Queen and Royal Family are at Balmoral.

The Earl of Aberdeen has been drowned on his voyage from America to Melbourne.

The Bank rate has been reduced to 3½ per cent.

Mr. Bowley, the Crystal Palace manager, committed suicide.

An oil spring is said to have been discovered near London.

The Examination Regulations of the Indian Civil Service have been published.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Colonel E. Marriott, Ben. Ret.; Major J. Macartney, Mad. Ret; the Earl of Aberdeen; the Marquis of Hertford; Lord Willoughby D'Eresby; Lord Somerville; Sir T. M. Cuninghame, Bart.; Joseph Fielden, Esq., late M.P.; Mr. W. J. Clement, M.P.; Lord Midletone; Sir Alexander Woodford, G.C.B.; Dr. J. Brown, late of Madras; the Hon. Alexander Arbuthnot; J. W. Grant, Esq., late P. and O. Service; H. R. Greer, Esq., of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst; F. Lowford, Esq., Mad. Ret.; H. Wright, Esq., H.E.I.C.S.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE WAR.

By Indo-European Telegraph.

LONDON, 23RD SEPT., 11-40 A.M.

The Prussians deny the alleged French victories. 2,000 of the Garde Mobile have been captured at Versailles.

Another Strasbourg Lunette has been taken.

The French Fleet has quitted the Baltic.

It is understood that M. Jules Favre has offered as terms of peace complete indemnification for the costs of the war, the demolition of the fortifications of Metz and Strasbourg, and the surrender of a portion of the fleet.

LONDON, 22ND SEPT., 3-25 P.M.

The Prussians have taken Toul.

A letter from General Wimpfen throws the blame of the capitulation at Sedan on the Emperor Napoleon.

Mr. Morton has accepted the appointment of American Minister in England.

By British Indian Cable.

LONDON, 22ND SEPT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was weaker or easier.

Fair Dhollera 7 3/16d. to 7½d.

The Bank of England returns show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes	£12,875,000,	Inc.	£250,000
Bills discounted	£17,625,000,	Dec.	£1,125,000
Bullion	£21,750,000,	Inc.	£250,000

The sum of £139,000 has this day been paid into the Bank of England.

THE BOMBAY MAIL.

ADEN, 24TH SEPT., MORNING.

The Behar with the outward Indian Mails left Aden for Bombay on the 23rd instant at 8 P.M.

LATEST FROM CHINA.

FURTHER WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.

PER REUTER'S AGENCY.

SHANGHAI, 1ST SEPTEMBER.

The Viceroy Ma has died from the wounds inflicted by the assassin at Nanking.

A French war steamer has gone to Nanking to protect the missionaries in case of a rising.

It seems certain that the heads of the Mandarins implicated in the recent massacre will not be given up.

The Chinese are buying and rapidly manufacturing large quantities of arms.

The assembling of Chinese forces in the North continues; in the meantime home instructions are awaited.

The English and French Admirals are at Chefoo.

The French Minister's ultimatum has expired to-day.

No active steps have been taken to comply with his demands. The Chinese are pushing on preparations for a war.

BOMBAY.

WE have much pleasure in announcing the arrival of the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Park, for the American Mission, Ahmednuggur.—*Bombay Guardian.*

THE s.s. Sir Bartle Frere, Captain Thompson, arrived here (Kurrachee) on the 17th instant, from Bombay, touching at Verenoual and Mandavie. Reported the death of Mr. Wilkin, chief engineer, off Mandore.—*Sindian.*

THERE is a rumour in Bombay that the Government of India will next year pass the hot season in Poona. We congratulate the author of the rumour on the strength of his inventive faculties. He would make his fortune by starting a native paper.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

DESTITUTE EUROPEANS.

THE following statement shows the number of inmates at present in the Strangers' Home and their respective trades or calling :—

1 apothecary, 1 accountant, 1 butcher, 1 bricklayer, 2 blacksmiths, 7 boilermakers, 12 clerks, 8 engineers, 1 farrier, 4 fitters, 1 house decorator, 1 mat maker, 1 musician, 1 medical student, 1 pilot, 4 printers, 2 stewards, 2 ship carpenters, 1 sawyer, 2 telegraph signallers, and 58 others, comprising guards, drivers, firemen, &c. Total 112 Europeans.

The Superintendent will thankfully receive donations of clothing and boots in favour of these men, as many of them are very badly off, and consequently unable to seek employment.

POLICE CASES.

THEFT OF COTTON.—The Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday sentenced Ismael Abdool Khan to receive ten stripes, for stealing a quantity of cotton, the property of Wassoo Arjoon.

THEFT.—On Saturday the Chief Magistrate sentenced Leelia Laloo, a domestic servant, to receive ten stripes, for stealing two pairs of drill trousers and a pocket handkerchief belonging to Mr. J. J. Cassell.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT.—A Indo-Briton named George Watson was charged on Saturday in the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. Showell with committing an aggravated assault on the person of Hurryram Surdarmull, a Marwarry. He was adjudged guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50, with the alternative of two months' rigorous imprisonment.—A brother of the prisoner in the above case, Joseph Watson, was charged with resisting a policeman while in the execution of his duty, and was fined ten rupees, or in default to be imprisoned with hard labour for ten days.

PASSENGERS FROM MADRAS TO LONDON.

THE s. s. Great Victoria left Madras on Sept. 20, and goes direct to London, through the Canal, calling at Malta only to coal. The following is a list of the passengers going by her :—

Messrs A G Fletcher and L R Dinger; Rev J Shearman; Mrs Major Levanston, and five children; Mr O H Clark and Master and Miss Clark; Captain and Mrs Tuden Tavie and three children; Captain Day and two children; Rev J T D Kidd and Miss Kidd; Miss Caldwell; Mr Rosemale Coco; Mrs Wickham, Miss Wickham and three children; Mr and Mrs Morrison, four children and one European maid servant; Mrs Thomson and three children; Mrs and Miss St Albin; Captain and Mrs Howard; Major and Mrs Sweet and four children; Mrs Charlotte Image; Mrs General Gosling; Messrs Stainbank and George Millar; Mrs Elizabeth Flynn; Mrs M A Hobbs; Mr Carney and two destitute Europeans, T Jones and S Jones, and Dr Currie.

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY

From 18th to 24th September 1870.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cts.	Mazagon. In.	Mazagon. Cts.
Sept. 18 Sunday	0	18	0	20	0	5	0	30
" 19 Monday	0	15	1	9	1	25	0	93
" 20 Tuesday	0	58	0	31	0	76	0	42
" 21 Wednesday	4	35	4	45	1	26	4	48
" 22 Thursday	0	55	0	7	1	62	0	2
" 23 Friday	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" 24 Saturday	0	20	0	5	0	0	0	8
For the week	7	1	6	17	4	94	6	23
Previously registered	68	34	60	34	56	12	58	23
Total fall	75	35	66	51	61	6	64	46

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

LIST OF BUSINESS TO BE BROUGHT FORWARD AT A MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY FOR MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS, TO BE HELD AT POONA TO-DAY AT MID-DAY.

—Bills and orders of the day :—

1.—Bill No. 1 of 1870. A "Bill to enable Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay to assign part of the Municipal Fund to Educational and other public purposes."—Third Reading.

2.—Bill No. 2 of 1870. A "Bill to enable the Government of Bombay to prescribe the Official Seals of the Magistrates."—Third Reading.

3.—Bill No. 3 of 1870. A "Bill to secure the payment to Government of certain sums of money by the Corporation of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay."—Third Reading.

4.—Bill No. 5 of 1870. A "Bill for the levy of fees on the use of the Government Bunders, Wharves, Landing places and Piers in the Island of Bombay."—First Reading.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

THE schooner ESPERANCE, Nacoda, arrived on Saturday last from Mozambique with a general cargo.

THE ship ORIENTAL, 747 tons, Captain W. W. Wyatt, arrived on Saturday last from Moulmain with a cargo of rice, &c.

THE brig SILURIAN, 475 tons, Captain W. L. Brown, arrived on Saturday last from Mauritius with a cargo of sugar.

THE brig EDWARD, 205 tons, Captain A. Poulson, arrived on Saturday last from Mauritius with a cargo of sugar.

THE ship CITY OF FOOCHOW, 1,034 tons, Captain James Tait, arrived on Saturday last from Glasgow with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.

THE ship DUNLOE, 674 tons, Captain J. Burns, arrived on Saturday last from Glasgow with a cargo of railway material. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Owen and Okell.

THE s s. ABYSSINIA, Captain J. C. Sharpe, arrived on Saturday last from the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Major and Mrs. Napier, Major Ross, Mr. Johnson, Captain Beattie, Dr Williams, Mr. Fickle, and one hundred and fifty deck passengers.

THE WAR.

WITH MACMAHON'S ARMY.

MONTMEDY, AUGUST 25.

YESTERDAY, in concluding my letter, I told you of the movements which had suddenly enlivened this little town. Montmédy, although the seat of a sous-prefecture of the Meuse, has only a population of about 3000 inhabitants; it is situate at the extreme frontier of the department of the Meuse, on the borders of the Belgian province of Luxemburg, and at about three miles from the Belgian territory. The town is divided in two; the upper town encircled in the walls of the fortress, the lower town at the foot of the fortified rocks.

The fortress is certainly, by its position on the top of an elevated rock, as strong as any secondary frontier town; the fortified works are very powerful, and the natural rocks on which they are built, command a complete defence of the country around.

The fortress is well-armed, and the artillery service in the hands of Gardes Mobiles. Old non-commissioned officers of the army and a superior officer command the place, and efficient battalions of well-trained Mobiles form the garrison.

At the present moment the importance of Montmédy consists in the railway line on the Ardennes, the rails having been cut by the Prussians in the direction of Thionville, as I told you in my letter of last Saturday. The line from Montmédy to Sedan (Ardennes) is now the only one remaining for victualling the French. Superior officers of the commissariat, surgeon majors of the army, have arrived here. All carts and carriages have been brought into requisition. Provisions and stores are gathered in, and an order from the mayor has just been issued to prepare a certain number of beds for the wounded, and to every householder to keep some broth ready. An engagement is expected in the neighbourhood, but no soldiers have been seen yet. Many rumours are current; it is said that one of McMahon's *corps d'armée* is approaching in the direction of Stenay, and another corps in another direction.

Great excitement prevails in all quarters, families leave in crowds for Belgium; the remaining inhabitants look at every one who enters the town in the most suspicious manner; you hear at every minute "He must be a spy." Then you are surrounded, and your papers examined, or you are given in charge of the gendarmes and douaniers. I can see from my window at this very moment a little tiny priest, surrounded by two gendarmes, twenty Gardes Mobiles, and a mob of roughs. I saw the beginning of the affair; it has been going on some two hours, and I do not know how it will finish, for the little curé is still talking and gesticulating in the middle of his guardians.

At the railway station the little priest who is curate of a village five miles distant, was discussing about the war, and finished his speech, by saying—"Ah! you have not finished with the Prussians; it is only the beginning, and God has sent them on you to punish Frenchmen for their sins." It was quite enough. Cries "*A bas le Prussien*" were heard, and my little friend carried away by the mob and given into the hands of the gendarmes. They have arrested him, but they will have some difficulty in staying his tongue.

THREE O'CLOCK P.M.

A private telegram has just arrived to the commandant de place. Nobody knows the contents of it, but I have been able to ascertain that an engagement is just taking place at Stenay (Meuse), between Montmédy and Vouziers, and at ten miles from Montmédy, and due west from that place; if a corps of M'Mahon has advanced from the direction of St. Menehould, it must be his road. If I can find my way clear, I shall make an excursion on that line.

The cannon has been distinctly heard, but I fancy it must be only an outpost combat. At that distance the noise of a great engagement would be fully developed here.—*French Correspondent of the Standard.*

THE COMPOSITION OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

MONTMEDY, 25TH AUGUST, 8 P.M.

As I have read several errors in the English newspapers about the present forces of the Army of the Rhine and of the Second Army under Marshal M'Mahon, it might be perhaps interesting to let your readers know their composition, taking the first from the 15th and the second from the 21st, when M'Mahon had arrived at Rheims.

Bazaine has under his immediate command the 2nd Corps (Frossard's), so cruelly decimated at Forbach, but since well reorganised; the 3d Corps, with General Decaen for commander, which corps, with the one of Frossard's, specially distinguished themselves on the days of the 14th and 16th; the 4th Corps (Ladmirault's), engaged on the 16th and 18th; the 6th Corps (Canrobert's), which so bravely fought on the 18th, composed of new and old troops; the Imperial Guard, partially engaged on the 14th, also fought on the 16th and 18th. You will see by this recapitulation that, notwithstanding its losses, the army of Bazaine must be very strong yet.

On the 21st, the army under Marshal M'Mahon was composed of the 1st Corps, perfectly reorganised since Froeschwiller; 5th Corps, de Failly, which had fully rejoined on the 20th; the 7th Corps, Felix Douay, arrived also on the 20th; and the 12th Corps, under General Lebrun, which has been newly formed, is composed of a fine division of marine infantry, another division of infantry, and of several regiments who have just rejoined.

The 13th Corps remains at the disposal of the Governor of Paris, with 25,000 magnificent troops which must have just arrived from Algeria.

At this moment I cannot tell you anything positive about the positions occupied by the two armies. It was believed generally that Marshal M'Mahon had the intention to retrograde on Paris. Another hypothesis was, that from Rheims he would take the opportunity of the railway to Mézières, to join or rescue Bazaine. On thing remains sure. If Bazaine is cut off he is yet powerful; he might be kept in check, but he is far from being subdued, and the formidable army of Prince Frederick Charles cannot march on Paris and join the Crown Prince, and leave on his rear an enemy so important as Marshal Bazaine.

As I told you, in my correspondence of yesterday, large bodies of troops are expected around Montmédy; preparations have been made also for wounded, and I am told that an engagement is now taking place at Stenay, ten miles distant. I have vainly tried to go there—they will not let my horse or trap leave the town, and it is too late to go to the fortress to see the commandant, and arrange my affairs. With whom, with what *crops d'armee*, are the Prussians fighting at Stenay? I am told here, and assured, it is with M'Mahon's troops: they repeat, it is M'Mahon who is expected: but as generally when I write a fact it is because I am sure of it, now I can only conjecture.

MONTMEDY, AUGUST 26, FOUR A.M.

In my anxiety to know the news I have been watching part of the night, and I have just ascertained that an engagement took place yesterday at Stenay; a few wounded have just been brought up with the positive intelligence that the railway between Lamouilly and Chauvancy, on the Sedan line, and at about ten miles from Montmédy, has been cut by the Prussians to interrupt communications with that town and the railway des Ardennes.

Lamouilly is at a short distance from Stenay, where the fighting has been taking place, and Stenay is situate between Montmédy and Vouziers, in a north-west direction—towards Sedan. It might be only an outpost affair.

Orders are just given to close the gates of the town, so I have just time to write these few lines, and a telegram of the same and send my courier to Virton (Belgium) to be immediately forwarded to you.

I shall certainly move forward very soon, and shall communicate with you as quickly as I can.

MONTMEDY, AUGUST 27, MORNING.

Things look brighter for me this morning. The doors of the town were kept closed all day and night yesterday, but refusal to leave the town, under any circumstances whatever, has been relaxed, and I feel myself free again to wander about and rejoin the head-quarters. Although Montmédy is well protected by the 94 powerful cannons of the fortress; although the inhabitants are brave and sociable, the prospect of being compelled to remain with them for a few days was far from agreeable, and I shall take good care not to be shut up again for 24 hours within their walls. I did succeed, however, in sending my dispatches and letters to Virton, and I hope you will have duly received them.

The firing of the artillery had been so distinctly heard on the afternoon of the 25th, the dispatches sent to the commandant de place so numerous during the day, and my information coming from so good a source, that I did not hesitate to send you a telegram about an engagement having taken place. Some wounded have been brought up, and, in fact, a combat did take place; but it turns out to have a been mere outpost affair—the driving back on two occasions of the Prussians who were cutting the rails between Lamouilly and Chauvancy (Sedan) line. This morning the railway has been repaired, and I shall during the day ascertain personally the state of affairs there.

This very morning M'Mahon is at Stenay, and the Emperor near Rethel. On the other side 400 Uhlans are occupying Longuyon, only 14 miles from Montmédy; and I shall not be surprised if I meet them somewhere about this afternoon.

Previously to my journey to Chalons I announced to you the cutting of the railway lime between Thionville and Montmédy. The work was done by the Prussians without opposition, but they find quite a different state of things on the line between Montmédy, Sedan, and Mèzieres; they have succeeded momentarily, but they have been repulsed at Chauvancy, and it is not likely that a line of such vital importance in the present strategic movements of Marshal M'Mahon will be left without efficient protection.

Montmédy, Sedan, Mézieres, Rouay, Soissons, are all becoming of great importance by the very plan of defence that the French commanders have taken, owing probably to unforseen results of the last battles. They will be so many points of communication on which the French army can sustain itself, and Montmédy, being the most eastern of those frontier fortresses, is becoming now the first strategic point in the direction of Thionville and Metz.

In my letter from Mourmelon I do not think I exaggerated the forces of Marshal M'Mahon. His troops are in splendid condition, his artillery powerful, his corps d'armée numerous, and the Prince Frederick Charles and Steinmetz will find in him a redoubtable enemy, whether he is advancing to clear off Bazaine's position, or to give battle in the valley of the Meuse.

I am starting for Stenay, where I really believe the outpost engagement has been more serious than it is said, and where I have reason to believe some more fighting will take place. I know the Prussians are not far off M'Mahon, and a collision must ensue.—*Ibid.*

AN OUTPOST ENGAGEMENT.

CHAUVANCY, AUGUST 28, TWO P.M.

AFTER sending my telegram this morning I started for Chauvancy, on horseback, four miles from Montmédy, following partly the railway line, and hearing a distinct artillery fire, not only in that direction, but also more to the west, on the line of Stenay. At ten o'clock I stopped at a little farm on a hill, and I have had a full sight of an outpost engagement, taking place on the station of the railway. I send you in a hurry the details of that affair, with orders to take it immediately to Virton, to start by next post, the only importance to my letter being that as yet I have not been able to ascertain if anything serious has taken place near Stenay, where I am assured a corps of M'Mahon's is, and also a large Prussian *corps d'armée.*

A peloton of 48 men of the 6th Regiment of the line had been detached from Sedan to guard the railway line at Chauvancy; the Uhlans had already cut the line the day previously, and after an hour's fighting they had been repulsed. The communications were re-established. A few wounded had been brought to Montmédy, and the new detachment that was there this morning had only arrived in the evening.

At nine o'clock this morning, the 28th, 200 men of the Prussian Genrè, and 400 Uhlans, suddenly emerged from a neighbouring wood, west of Chauvancy, and began the attack, on the French (peloton) of the 6th of the line. The 48 Frenchmen, commanded by a captain, bravely sustained the first shock; they put themselves in tirailleurs; and at ten o'clock, when I came in sight of the combat, they were yet masters of the station, fighting in Algerian tirailleurs' way. About 20 different attacks were renewed in my presence, and great was my astonishment in seeing those few soldiers, nearly overlapped on either side, continuing their fire under protection of fences, trees, barns, &c. At about eleven o'clock they were dislodged from the station, and an hour after I could see the Prussian infantry working to destroy the line, and the Uhlans surrounding the place.

Nine French soldiers have been killed, six have been wounded, and have passed just now on their way to Montmédy. They are lying on a large van full of straw. Eighteen men, including the captain, have remained prisoners.

The Prussians have 23 men *hors de combat.*

The farm from which I write you these few lines, although at only a mile and a half from the Chauvancy Station, is safe enough for me. It is placed on an eminence on the road to Montmédy, and I shall see in a few minutes what direction best to take. I am very much inclined to go towards Stenay. Till twelve o'clock I distinctly heard cannonading in that direction, and I am strongly of opinion that on the other side of Stenay, towards Buzancy, some serious engagement has taken place this morning.

At five o'clock A.M. I heard the cannonade; I heard it at twelve o'clock, and the little affair I have witnessed has positively lasted only from nine till half-past ten. I cannot mistake one for the other.

I have ascertained that all the country between Mouzay, Dun-sur-Meuse, and Domvillers is swarming with Prussian troops, and if my reports are true the French troops must be also in that direction.

I am extremely sorry I cannot advance quicker. I should like to join the French head-quarters. I hope I shall find some way. But first of all I must avoid the Prussian lines, where I do not think I should find much comfort, and from whence I am sure a voyage to Prussia would be given to me, and be very little use to me just now.—*Ibid.*

THE BATTLE OF CARIGNAN—RETREAT OF THE FRENCH TOWARDS SEDAN.

VAUX (MARSHAL M'MAHON'S HEAD-QUARTERS), TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 4.0 P.M.

MY assurance that fighting was going on at a distance not far from the little engagement I had witnessed on Sunday morning on the railway line at Chauvancy, was perfectly correct. Soon after I had written a few lines I started for the Belgian frontier, and, after a night's rest, I have continued my journey without other guide whatever than the noise of the cannonade I had heard; and following the neutral frontier to avoid the Prussian eclaireurs, I passed Florenville (Belgian frontier) last night, and arrived late in the evening at Carignan (Ardennes.)

Carignan, a little frontier town on the railway line from Sedan to Montmedy, is situate at about 16 miles from this last town, but at least 30 by the road I have followed.

In the evening the greater part of Marshal M'Mahon's army had arrived and were camping at Vaux, two miles from the town; they came from Ramour, Mouzon, and Moulins; the Emperor has also arrived this morning from the same direction. A few of his aides-de-camp and household have been busy this morning in making arrangements for the stay of his Majesty. I have met here several of my old acquaintances of Metz, but not one officer from the head-quarters of the Army of the Rhine; and when I ask for them the same invariable answer is given—we have heard nothing since the 18th; and I am told that I left just in good time.

Although I give you these few words as the result of a mere conversation (*en passant*), and although it would be perhaps premature to give them too much weight, you must not forget that they come from officers on the Emperor's staff.

About the different partial engagements which have taken place, I can only add what I know positively for the present. On Thursday last some fighting took place between Rethel and Stenay; Sunday, near Buzancy (important it would seem); Monday (yesterday), near Mouzon, in the direction of Ramour; and this morning, time ten o'clock, between Mouzon and Moulins, at about four miles from Vaux and six from Carignan.

The country around Carignan and Vaux is very uneven and elevated. A large plateau, where is situated the farm of Labahiville, commands a view of the encampment and of the meadows between Mouzon and Moulins, which are five miles further on.

You must excuse the abruptness of my explanations and style of writing. I am travelling day and night, and live in continual excitement. In the very short intervals between travel and observation, I have scarcely time to write the few hurried lines and dispatch my courier to the Belgian post.

At ten o'clock this morning I visited the camp at Vaux; there and a few miles around are assembled about 100,000 men, part of the same that I saw at Chalons and Rheims. I have not seen the marshal, and the inquiries I was making have been cut short by the noise of the cannonade in the direction of Moulins; I have at once made for the most elevated point, and have found myself at the farm of Labahiville, where the Emperor himself and his staff have been since the morning.

It appears that a corps of 30,000 men is engaged between Moulins and Mouzon. Cannonading is well heard, and movements of large bodies are distinguished now and then in the middle of the smoke and of artillery fire.

In the meantime the troops of the camp close to us are not moving, and seem simply on the *qui vive*, while the convoys and carriages are at hand.

It would be madness to ask for any explanation, or any details. I am lucky enough to be here, and my best policy is the greatest discretion.

I am told that the object of the fighting is to drive a large Prussian body from the encampment, but I confess I cannot see it, and I cannot either understand the present position of the French army. I am told also, that the junction with Marshal Bazaine will be soon accomplished; but when I look at my maps, when I look at the line of territory occupied by the Prussians; when I think, that to avoid their scouts I am obliged to come from Montmedy by turning round the Belgian frontier, I cannot come to this conclusion.

I left at four o'clock for a house near Carignan to write my letter and telegram; they must start at once for Florenville, and I must leave till to-morrow further news.

I have just met a detachment of infantry going to Lamouilly, near Chauvancy, for retaking or protecting the railway line from the enemy.—*Ibid.*

ROAD TO SEDAN (BATTLE-FIELD NEAR DOUZY), AUGUST 31, THREE P.M.

IN the middle of the awful struggle I am witnessing, under the cover of a country house I have just reached, I shall rest one hour and write you a few lines explaining my different telegrams sent from Florenville (Belgium), and in a few words shall try to give you an outline of the sad and important events which are taking place under my eyes.

At five p.m. yesterday, after I had sent my letter, I returned to Carignan. The Emperor and his staff were then in the town, and the cannonade, which had been considerably increasing for the last two hours, was at its greatest intensity. One hour later the Emperor was leaving for Sedan, and at about eight o'clock the artillery fire had ceased.

As I told you in my last night's correspondence, the engagement took place between Moulins and Mouzon at a few miles from Carignan, and towards the encampment of Vaux; in the evening, close to Carignan itself. In the middle of the day the victory was in favour of the French, but towards night it was changed to the enemy's side, and the French were repulsed in the direction of the Sedan road, and on the encampment at Vaux. The last hours of that combat were a desperate contest, great slaughter taking place on both sides; the French 5th Corps of de Failly, which had borne the first shock, has especially suffered, some regiments being nearly destroyed; the villages of Beaucaulay and Beaumont are on fire.

A firm belief in a success had been entertained all the afternoon in the little town of Carignan; the presence since the evening before of the fine army of Marshal M'mahon, the arrival of the Emperor, the officers of his household looking for night accommodations, the encampment of the troops at Vaux, had given full confidence to the inhabitants, and notwithstanding the engagement so near no anxiety could be noticed, and a victory was looked for as a matter of course.

But at seven o'clock in the evening, when the Emperor, who was quartered for the night, was seen leaving the town suddenly, when the couriers and suite were following in a hurry, when the cannonade was heard nearer and nearer, a regular panic seized the inhabitants, as if spread by electricity. Masses of soldiers were now arriving in the town, and people began to run away in every direction, and for me a second image of the retreat at Longeville came at once to my remembrance. I shall describe it some day.

What a night in Carignan! At daylight I took the direction of Sedan, and found myself again this morning at a short distance from the retreating French army, and quite close to the Prussian lines.

It is impossible for me to appreciate the losses of yesterday. I know, and I can see, they have been very large on each side; the French cavalry, Cuirassiers and Chasseurs, have suffered considerably, and several mitrailleuses have fallen into the hands of the enemy.

At nine o'clock this morning the Prussians entered Carignan, they are now in possession of the town; the railway has been destroyed, and the station half burnt; waggons upset right and left; people making for the Belgian frontier; long lines of vans, full of people, emigrating with their meagre properties—everywhere scenes of desolation that I could not detail now.

I have travelled continually, and from the top of a hill I have watched since ten o'clock the progress of a battle taking place close by. I can nearly follow all the movements, and distinguish perfectly all the positions.

The French were retreating on Sedan, and were attacked early in the morning when crossing La Plaine de Douzy. For the last three hours the engagement is immense; it extends nearly four miles between Douzy, Armigny, Brevilly, at about five miles from Carignan in the Sedan direction. The French have been gaining ground since the morning, and they occupy the heights, where one hour ago the Prussian artillery was making fearful havoc in their ranks. On another side the enemy seems to have surrounded them on their right flank, and between the dust brought up by cavalry charges, the smoke of the artillery, the columns of soldiers disappearing as in a cloud, I cannot form an exact idea of the real state of things.

But my next telegram and letter will tell you. With two companions I met, I go back to my observatory. The cannons are continuing their fearful detonations. In one word, up to this moment my impression is this: the French defeated and retreating, vigorously pursued by the enemy; M'Mahon's plans to rejoin or deliver Marshal Bazaine gravely compromised. The result of this day carries a vital question for France. I am afraid of the result. I am now going under fire to judge for myself, but with prudence enough to be able to continue my correspondence.—*Ibid.*

THE FRENCH AT SEDAN.

SEDAN, AUG. 29.

THIS letter is written from Sedan, a small but very strongly fortified town in the Ardennes. A thousand or fifteen hundred men might hold it for at least six months. It is an important position, commanding the valley of the Meuse, and the only place of refuge from the enemy for the very large population inhabiting the neighbouring villages. Last night no less a personage than the Prince Imperial slept here, putting up at the sub-prefect's house. In the course of the evening, about nine P.M., a drunken hussar raised the cry that the Prussians were at the gate. The cry everywhere was "aux armes!" At the *table d'hôte* of the Hôtel de l'Europe, where I was doing my best to eat a very late dinner, every one rushed off at once. The town, I must tell you, is only garrisoned by the Garde Mobile and Garde Nationale, with a few artillerymen to work the guns. Of the former corps upwards of a thousand were under arms very quickly, but the confusion and crowds in the streets prevented them from reaching their posts as quickly as they might have done. That, of course, could scarcely be avoided. But you will hardly believe that, when the men were assembled, it was found that no ammunition had been served out to them, and they were consequently utterly useless. Fortunately the alarm was a false one, or nothing could have prevented the Prussians from making good their entrance and carrying off the heir to the Empire.

As I write these lines I hear a party of Cuirassiers, whose horses are tied up in the courtyard of the hotel, talking together. They have come to-day a march of ten leagues; men and horses seem equally done up. The town is full of Government forage and stores of all kinds; but although these poor fellows have been searching for the proper authority to give them bread and meat for themselves and corn and hay for their animals ever since four p.m.—it is now nine—they can get neither one nor the other.

A great fight came off to-day near Stenay, on the Meuse, on the confines of this department. The Saxon division of Prince Frederic Charles's army tried to cross the river and were beaten back by M'Mahon. The Saxons lost, in killed and wounded, about 2,500 men, the French not quite so many. I have just seen some wounded officers who were engaged in the affair. They say that their own—the French—guns did wonders, and that M'Mahon's corps has regained its lost prestige. But the junction with Bazaine's corps has not yet been accomplished, and the latter officer is still shut up at Metz, or near there. M'Mahon has with him 120,000 of all arms; Bazaine about 80,000. This is the present entire strength of the whole French Army of the Rhine, although other divisions are being formed out of the fourth battalions of infantry and the fifth squadrons of cavalry. At Strasburg the garrison still holds out, as does also that of Bitsch, where the officer commanding has certainly conducted one of the most gallant defences on record. In the meantime people are asking themselves what and when will the end be. Paris is all but cut off from communication with the whole east of France, and the enemy is daily creeping nearer and nearer to the capital. What is the present state of affairs there you are in a much better position than I am to judge. In the provinces people know nothing of what is going on except what the Government likes to tell them. The spirit of the army is good, but it is not such as it would be if the men felt they were properly commanded. And then in all things, great and small, there is a disorder which must be seen to be believed. The troops—at least those who have gone through any campaigning this autumn—seem determined to fight through to the end; but they are careless of their appearance, careless of their horses, careless of everything in which a soldier takes pride. What astonishes me more than anything is the tremendous number of stragglers to be met with on the march of every regiment, brigade, or division. Two days ago I came across the 6th Regiment of the Line, marching parallel with the railway in which I was going to Mézières. They were, so I was told, about 2,000 strong, and they occupied at least a mile of the road. The superior officers were mostly riding together, the men were going along in tens and twenties, exactly as they liked. There was no more attempt at order amongst them than there would be in a crowd of people coming from a political meeting. I never saw anything like it. But the officers seem to think this want of discipline all right. A squadron of active hussars—say our own 10th, under Colonel Baker, now at Brighton—would have out the whole regiment to pieces in ten minutes.

But, with all this, it is impossible not to admire the gallant patient pluck of both men and regimental officers throughout the national humiliations. They one and all firmly believe that the worst is past, and that, like a giant, France will yet do great things. Nor is this faith in their own power confined to the army; on the contrary, I believe that the civilians are, if possible, more firmly assured that their star will yet lead them to victory. They are, at the same time, right and wrong. It is very true that France is arming, and that before the end of this month she might have 750,000 men under arms. But the French will persist in that fatal mistake—the belief that every man who has a gun in his hands is a soldier. Like their army, the civilians have utterly forgotten what discipline means. I came a few days ago upon a party of their Chasseurs d'Afrique, posted within two miles of Stenay, in which town there were four thousand Saxon troops. The Chasseurs did not know that the enemy was in the town. They had no vedettes, no patrols, no sentries, and yet they formed the advanced guard of M'Mahon's army. The correspondent of a French paper was with me. He, beliving the reports of the French soldiers, went on, and was made a prisoner by the Saxons. I turned back just in time, and passed on the left to come back to this place. I met the gentleman (who had been detained two hours by the Saxons) the next day, and asked him whether he could not write an account of the affair to his paper. He replied that he dare not do so; it would be deemed an injury to the army to find fault with anything that was done. And this, I am quite, convinced as are all the correspondents of French newspapers with whom I have spoken, is the real reason why from the very first the military authorities have been so jealous of newspaper correspondents coming near them. They are not afraid of their own countrymen of the press, because they know full well that no paper dare publish the naked truth concerning their shortcomings. But they know that if they admitted French correspondents they must also admit English, American, Belgian, and others belonging to countries where men will have the truth. There are now in this town a Belgian and an American correspondent travelling together. The latter is an Englishman, although working for a New York print I am told that the worry and annoyance these gentlemen meet with at every turn exceeds even what I complain of in my own case, and that is bad enough, goodness knows.

But, with all these faults, it is impossible not to feel for the brave men who really seem to fight, and march, and bleed, and fight again, all for nothing. I met the other day at Brussels a *commis voyageur* for a house in Ghent that provides mourning. He told me that a London firm, in the same ghastly line of business, had contracted to supply a house in Paris with *six thousand mourning bonnets* and sixty thousand yards of crape within the next fortnight, and that at Berlin the orders given were far greater. A Prussian doctor told me the other day that during the present month the German army has lost in killed and wounded upwards of 180,000 men; and in the Saxon division that fought at Stenay to-day there were six hundred men suffering from fever, ague, and the most severe bowel complaints. After these fearful facts, let us bless the fate that made England an island.

Of the Emperor one never hears a word in the French camps. He is as a man that was, but is not. When his son came to sleep here yesterday, I don't believe, although it was Sunday, 300 people out of the 2,500 inhabitants of the town went to see him. It seems difficult to fall lower than this; and yet I fear that there are worse days in store for both father and son.

Monsieur Mocquard, son of the Emperor's former secretary, passed through here to-day with a regiment of Francs-Tireurs he has formed himself. The men are all first-rate shots, and are dressed in a dark cloth blouse, corduroy breeches, leather gaiters, and a kind of Tyrolean hat. Monsieur Mocquard was formerly a Chef d'Escadron in the Spahis but gave in his resignation when M. de Gallifet was promoted to be Lieutenant-Colonel above him. He has raised a corps of 2,000 men at his own expense, and has recruited them from all classes and nations. I believe there are even two English and a score of Irishmen amongst them. Their special duty will be to go into the woods and pick off Prussians on the march. The Prussians, so I hear, declare that they don't regard them as soldiers, and will shoot without mercy every one they take of this regiment. This, however, I am very sorry to say, is not the only sign that tells me this war will, ere long, become one of fierce retaliation, shooting men for men on either side.—*Daily Telegraph.*

TERRIBLE CARNAGE AT THE BELGIAN FRONTIER.

VARENNES, August 30, 3-30 P.M., [from the King to the Queen of Prussia.] We won a victorious battle yesterday. Macmahon was beaten by me with the 4th and 12th Saxon and the 1st Bavarian Army Corps, and was driven back from Beaumont beyond the Meuse, near Mouzon. Twelve cannon and several thousand prisoners, together with a very large quantity of war material, are in our hands. Our losses are moderate. I am about to return to the battle-field to follow up the result of the victory. May God help us further in His mercy, as he He has done hitherto.

VARENNES, August 31.—[PRUSSIAN.] The results of yesterday's victory over Marshal Macmahon's army only became known gradually, in consequence of the great extent of the battle-field. Up to the present it is ascertained that some twenty cannons, eleven mitrailleurs, and about 7,000 prisoners have fallen into our hands.

VARENNES, Sept. 1, 9.20 A.M.—[PRUSSIAN.] The endeavour of Marshal Macmahon to relieve Metz has been thoroughly frustrated by the operations of the last few days and the battle of the 30th ultimo. More than twenty guns were captured in the battle, and the loss of the enemy has been extraordinarily great. On our side the losses have been comparatively small. In the morning the Prussian Lancers and Hussars, the latter on foot, captured two villages in the neighbourhood of Sedan which were occupied by a strong force of infantry.

BUZANCY, August 30.—[PRUSSIAN.] The army of Marshal Macmahon was attacked by us to-day near Beaumont, and was defeated and driven back towards the Belgian frontier. The French encampments were captured, and the French were pursued for miles, the pursuit only closing through night coming on. The number of guns and prisoners taken by us has not been estimated, on account of the great extent of the battle-field.

FLORENVILLE (BELGIUM), August 31.—An engagement took place yesterday between Carignan and Mouzon, resulting in the defeat of the French. After the battle the Prussians entered Carignan. The losses on both sides were considerable. The Prussians captured four mitrailleurs. A fresh engagement commenced this morning at Armigny, on the road from Sedan to Montmedy, and at ten kilometres from the Belgian frontier. The Belgian troops are making reconnoissances on the frontier, and scouts are posted at different places along the frontier line. Stragglers have been seen in the woods which separate France from Belgium.

BRUSSELS, August 31, 9 P.M.—The *Independance Belge* publishes the following telegram from Florenville, dated to-day :—"Marshal Macmahon encamped yesterday on the heights of Vaux, advance thence towards Montmedy, but was driven back to the point whence he started. Yesterday's engagement was, therefore, probably undecisive. Fighting recommenced at five o'clock this morning, and is not over yet. The Prussians are advancing, and they now occupy Carignan. Marshal Macmahon is returning to Sedan, where he may be hemmed in. The carnage is terrible, and the population are flying panic-stricken."

BOUILLON, August 31.—Fighting commenced at nine o'clock this morning at Bazeilles; the French are said to have captured thirty guns.

BOUILLON, Sept. 1 (Morning).—The firing still continues. Marshal Macmahon is reported between Douzy and Bazeilles, and the Prussians between Romuly, Pont Manzin, and Balan. Marshal Bazaine is said to be driving the Prussians towards Sedan. The French are encamped at La Chapelle and Gironne. No positive result has yet been received.

FLORENVILLE, Sept. 1, 2-30 A.M.—(From the correspondent of the *Standard*).—Last night the French were repulsed. Several mitrailleurs were taken. Heavy losses on either side on the Sedan road. At ten o'clock in the morning of August 31 the Prussians entered Carignan. A great combat was still going on last night between Armigny and Douzy. The fighting was furious.

BRUSSELS, Wednesday night, August 31.—Great emotion was caused here this afternoon when the news spread that our Government had received a despatch from Bouillon announcing that Macmahon's army was being driven nearer and nearer the Belgian frontier. All the troops, which had arrived only yesterday from Antwerp, were at once sent off to the frontier. General Chazal's head-quarters were last at Grumont, and those of the Count of Flanders are now at Philippeville. The forces at their disposal must amount to about 60,000 men. From Florenville in Belgium the burning French villages are seen, and the entry of the Prussians into Carignan is announced. The Belgian forces are throwing skirmishers all along the frontier line. The retiring French are said to burn all the villages they pass through in order to cover their flight. The whole of the country adjacent to France as far as Brussels is full of French fugitives. *Sauve qui peut* seems to be the order of the day among the wealthier classes. The courage of the French armies, notwithstanding their reverses, cannot be doubted, but civic courage seems to be sadly wanting. Last night the Imperial Court jeweller arrived here with his family and some thirty large cases containing his most precious goods.

FLORENVILLE, Sept. 1, 12 p.m.—Yesterday the French were repulsed on Sedan, the Prussians keeping the advantage. This morning the French have taken the offensive. They are winning ground and approaching Carignan. The battle-field is near Douzy. The cannonade fighting is stronger than last night.

BATTLE-FIELD, Sept. 1, Evening, *via* FLORENVILLE, Sept. 2, 8-30 a.m.—Great battle this day, from four o'clock, between Douzy and Sedan. At two o'clock in the afternoon the struggle was so severe that I could not distinguish who has the advantage. The magnitude of the battle is greater than of the others this week. The slaughter is fearful.

ON THE BATTLE-FIELD OF SEDAN, Sept. 1, 4.15 p. m. [from the King to the Queen of Prussia.]—Since 7·30 this morning a battle victoriously progressing is taking place round Sedan. The Royal Guard, the 4th, 5th, 11th, and 12th Army Corps, and the Bavarian corps are engaged. The enemy has been almost entirely driven back into the town.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 2, 2.48 p. m.—Marshal Macmahon has been completely beaten. He is now shut up in Sedan. Hundreds of French soldiers have sought refuge on Belgian territory, and have been disarmed.

BRUSSELS, September 2, 4-36 P.M.—The Prussians are between the Belgian frontier and the French northern fortresses. The probable result of the battle is that Macmahon will be cut off from the road to Paris. The French fugitives who are in Brussels seem almost wild with excitement.

BRUSSELS, September 2, 4-46 P.M.—Two thousand five hundred French infantry, five hundred cavalry, two cannons, and some military trains, have crossed the Belgian frontier, and the men have laid down their arms. They are to be sent to Beverloo. Three hundred German wounded have also crossed the frontier, and demanded an asylum. They will be sent to Bruges.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 2, 7.34 A.M.—The *Independance Belg* publishes a telegram dated Bouillon, Thursday, which only arrived at 2 o'clock this morning, stating that a tremendous and evidently decisive battle was being fought since 5 o'clock that morning between Douzy and Sedan. The fight was still going on, and the result was not yet decided. The belligerents appear to maintain their respective positions. The Prussians, however, have advanced and occupied La Chapelle and Givonne. The villages of Bazelles, Balan, Remilly, Willer, and Sernay were in flames. Numbers of dead bodies were in the river Heuse.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 2, 8.39 P.M.—About 700 Prussians and about 2,000 Frenchmen have been forced on to Belgian territory. They laid down their arms, and will pass through Brussels this evening *en route* for Bruges or Louvain.

MACMAHON'S ARMY.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Times*, writing on Wednesday evening, Aug. 31, said—"Macmahon is manœuvring in face of a powerful hostile army, which, there can be no doubt, he wishes to engage at the place and time that suits himself. It is believed here that he is at the head of 200,000 troops of the line, besides 30,000 or 40,000 Mobiles, on whom it might be unwise to place great reliance, since they are still mere recruits. This army has been raised to its present strength chiefly by the constant reinforcements that for some days past have been sent to it from Paris. From Saturday last, up to Tuesday afternoon I am assured that nearly 60,000 men were forwarded to Macmahon. From morning to night one meets regiments, battalions, or detachments marching through the streets or along the quays. There is a continual movement of troops in Paris. It seems as if the right man were at last at the War Office. General Palikao's activity is remarkable, and he is doing now what ought to have been done the very moment there was a prospect of war—mustering the military strengh of France. His first aim has been to put Macmahon in a state to fight with something approaching to equal numbers. Should Macmahon be beaten, the Prussians may move upon Paris, driving his shattered forces before them. Should the advantage be for the French, even though it should not be a very decided one, the Prussians will hardly renew their attempt to reach the capital. It will alter their plans a little. They will probably pause to get rid of their wounded, and perhaps to bring up reinforcements. If Macmahon's success were so decided as to enable him to follow up the blow, the war would be entering a new phase. Although it is perfectly true that Marshal Bazaine is blockaded, it is believed, and is highly probable, that he is in communication with Macmahon by means of spies and secret messengers, and simultaneous action on the part of the two marshals would not be surprising."

BATTLE BEFORE METZ.

(OFFICIAL PRUSSIAN ACCOUNT.)

MALANCOURT, Sept. 2.

FROM the morning of the 31st of August till noon yesterday General Bazaine almost incessantly endeavoured to escape to the north. Under the supreme command of Prince Frederick Charles, General Manteuffel frustrated all these attempts.

At Servigny, Noisseville, and Retonfey, night surprises were met by the East Prussians with the butt end of their rifles and the bayonet. The enemy was on all points repulsed and thrown back into Metz. The 1st Corps, the 9th Corps, and the division of Kummer were engaged. Our losses were moderate; those of the enemy enormous.

ST BARBE, NEAR METZ, Sept. 1, 9.45 P.M.

Marshal Bazaine has been engaged with his whole army since early yesterday morning against our 1st Army Corps, and the division of General Kummer attached thereto. The battle lasted all day and night. The Marshal was victoriously driven back at all points during the night and to-day.

The French army displayed great bravery, but had to succumb to the East Prussians.

Prince Frederick Charles, both yesterday and to-day, congratulated the 1st Army Corps on both victories.

The 4th Landwehr Division took a glorious part in the victory of to-day.

THE WAR OF 1870.

VII.

(*Saturday Review*, Sept. 3.)

EVENTS have so pressed upon us week by week with the duty of recording their details, however imperfectly, that no space has hitherto been left us in which to measure fairly their importance, or to criticize the actors in them. It is hardly possible, however, to pass on to a new stage of the campaign without giving a few words of comment to that most eventful one of which we wrote last week. Some few of our journalists—those naturally who write with a French bias—have cast about them to discover in the detention of Bazaine at Metz some deep-laid intention of delaying the Prussians on the Moselle, in order to prepare the defence of Paris and weaken the invading armies before they reached it. It needs but a very little thought to perceive that even if such a notion crossed the Marshal's mind, or that of the Emperor, it has either proved in the event a most mistaken one, or the part of delay has been overacted to such an extent that it threatens to be fatal. Any one who can imagine that Bazaine on the 14th and 15th was carrying out anything but a genuine retreat, which was only frustrated by the vigour and foresight of his enemy, must have studied the intelligence given us to little purpose. Never was intention more clearly shown in war, or more completely anticipated by the opposing force; and the Marshal's failure to keep the road to Verdun proves beyond dispute that the time for making his retrograde movement had been too long deferred. He must have known a week before that the discomfiture of Frossard left the junction of the First and Second Prussian armies undisturbed. All Europe was aware that large masses of troops were about to unite from the Moselle and from Mayence before his front. The arrival of the Royal head-quarters, publicly announced soon after, showed that this first great object of the German armies was being accomplished; and no reasonable ground could remain for supposing that so vigorous a strategist as Moltke had shown himself before would contentedly lie facing the French for an indefinite time with a largely superior force. The great passages above Metz at Pont-à-Mousson and Nancy were unguarded. A movement by the former towards the Verdun road would only need a day's march more from where the Prussians lay than it would take the French to reach the same point; and yet the Marshal stood quiescent, whilst corps after corps gathered round the King, until, at the lowest estimate (25,000 men per corps), 200,000 Prussians had arrived at their great rendezvous. The French had concentrated on Metz by the 8th; and whether mere vacillation or unsound design caused their detention there during the six days following, which were required for the same purpose by their enemies, matters not greatly. The mistake of that six days' delay was hardly second in magnitude, and may prove even more fatal in its consequences, than that strange imbecility and unreadiness which marked their conduct for the fortnight during which the Germans armed.

Bazaine's conduct of the battles of the 16th and 18th, when attacked by superior forces, justifies the belief current in the French service that he has remarkable powers as a tactician. There is no doubt that he fought his troops well, that he kept his ground on the first occasion, and sold his position on the second at so great a sacrifice to the enemy as would have crippled their army had they no means of filling up the gaps. But tactical skill can seldom repair a vital error in strategy, and the delay at Metz promises to afford the world a new example of the inability of a general to atone by conduct and valour for a want of power to grasp the true conception of his campaign as a whole.

We are here possibly putting upon Marshal Bazaine a responsibility which many would place upon the head of his unhappy sovereign. But whatever may be the physical condition of the Emperor—whether or not the rumour be true, now current on good authority, that his shattered health has wholly given way under the trials of the campaign—the Marshal should have made the very doubt of his master's ability to think or act a reason for either refusing altogether the responsibility offered him, or insisting upon assuming it absolutely unfettered. It is just in such a case that moral courage and resolution are priceless qualities; and we augur even worse for the army if its new head allowed himself for a single week to seem what he was not, its real commander, than if he, judging for himself, took the last step of the delay which has brought it near the Caudine Forks.

We left the German armies thus distributed :—Eight corps under the King's own personal command occupied the field won with fearful sacrifice on the 18th, and closed in Metz on the westward side. Two more, the First and Fourth, held guard against any effort of Bazaine to break through on the east bank of the Moselle. Four (the Fifth, Eleventh, First, and Second Bavarian), with the Crown Prince, had got through the Vosges into the open country about Nancy. The Sixth, coming up behind him, had been detained, after starting later than the rest of his force, by reports that De Failly with the Fifth French, having got away from Bitsch and Sarreguemines across their front, was holding the branch railroads to the south of them, with the design of slipping round and raising the siege of Strasbourg. The combined Baden and Wurtemberg Corps, to be powerfully reinforced by Prussian reserves, was charged with this last duty, and with maintaining the communications to the Rhine.

Of the French, the four corps originally collected at Metz, with the infantry of the Sixth, brought up by Canrobert from Châlons to support Bazaine, were now shut in, and lay enclosed in or round the works of the great fortress. Macmahon had collected at Châlons the débris of his own (First) Corps, with those of De Failly (Fifth), now under Wimpffen, Douay (Seventh), and the Twelfth under Vinoy, and had been largely reinforced from Paris. With his 100,000 men or more he might possibly have faced the Crown Prince, or delayed his direct movement on Paris by the old and time-honoured expedient of occupying a strong defensive position somewhere near Rheims, or Rethel, on the northern flank of the German line of march. But what if his enemies should be able, as they undoubtedly were, to detach from their investing force at Metz a new army which would turn his line of defence and overwhelm him? And what would be his name among French generals in after days if he retreated or lay motionless, without striking one blow for the salvation of the unfortunate army of Bazaine? Could Paris be more effectually defended for the time than by a bold advance for this purpose, which would at the worst serve the urgent purpose of drawing off after himself the hosts now gathering to march upon the great capital? Time was a necessary element for Paris to put her defences into such a condition as to defy at any rate all attempts at surprise by a mere detachment of the invading forces; and could time be so certainly gained as by carrying the war back to the vicinity of Metz, and giving Bazaine possibly an opportunity of co-operating in the effort for his own deliverance?

Such were, in all probability, the thoughts which, combined with the murmurs of his troops against inaction, had operated on the mind of Marshal Macmahon, when, having received his expected reinforcements, he broke up from Châlons on the 20th and moved northward on Rheims and Rethel. From the latter place (which may be considered but three marches off, but occupied him five) he moved his army, still further reinforced while on its way, in several columns to the north-east, pressing it on to the best of his powers. He hoped to pass round the right flank of any force moving Paris-ward from Metz, and had gained, as he supposed, such a start on the Crown Prince as would enable him to evade the latter's pursuit, should he trun northwards after him. His right was at first directed on Montmédy, an important station on the French line of railroad which runs along the Belgian frontier and connects the fortresses of Mèzières and Sedan with Longwy and Thionville, where it strikes the Moselle. His left went more westwardly towards Sedan, and though thus obliged to divide his columns for the sake of speed, he doubtless hoped, on reaching the railroad, to use it for the purposes of supply and concentration, and to push on to the Moselle with, if not the whole, at least so much of his force as should enable him to make a powerful effort on the rear of the Prussians watching Bazaine. But to do all this it was necessary to march first to the north-east, then east, and finally a day more to the south, before he could come within such a distance of Metz as to enable him to signal to Bazaine; so that he was, in fact, attempting to get round three sides of an irregular quadrangle, within which were gathered a week before the eight Prussian corps which had fought the battle of Gravelotte.

It may be doubted whether Napoleon himself, at the head of the Grand Army, could have been as expeditious as the Marshal designed to be with his raw and partly demoralized troops. A movement such as his might be accomplished by ten thousand good soldiers with some sort of secrecy; but the size and composition of his force alike forbade this in his case. Before he had accomplished the first part of his task and reached the railroad, his march was laid bare by the activity of the Prussian advanced guards, which felt his right flank, and directed their army upon it. On the 26th a part of their forces appeared before Verdun, but finding their first attack resisted, stayed not to repeat it, since they had no time to waste in minor operations. Next day a serious cavalry affair at Buzancy, twenty miles due south of Sedan, showed that the Saxon Corps, and probably the whole of the newly-formed Fourth Army, was entering the Argonnes district looking for the Marshal; whilst the higher passages of the Meuse about Dun and Stenay were found by his scouts to be held by them in force, and the outposts of their right were busily destroying the Sedan-Thionville railroad, where they showed infantry as well as cavalry. Macmahon had, apparently still wishing to evade them, headed more to the north than at first, and striking the Meuse lower down at Mouzon, brought the head of his army over it, a morning's walk south-west of Sedan, into the hilly angle of country where the Chiers runs through a deep bed past the old town of Carignan, five miles from the Meuse, to join it not far above the fortress. Here, on a steep plateau between the two streams, he was encamped early on the 30th; but on the first attempt that day to march eastward on Montmédy, he met his new enemy in force, and fought the disastrous action of which we have yet too imperfect details to speak further. All his army certainly was not up; but his haste in endeavouring to move on may be well understood, if it be true (as we may, with all but certainty assert) that the second action fought almost simultaneously near Beaumont on the other side of the Meuse, five miles south of Mouzon, was the result of a victorious attack upon his rear by the pursuing columns of the Crown Prince's army. The imminent danger in which his defeat, and that brisk pursuit which we learn by the King's second despatch had brought the Prussians on the 1st close to Sedan, place the Marshal of being cut wholly off from Paris and driven on to the Belgian frontier, is too generally understood to make it needful to dilate upon it.

That Bazaine has not been heard of, except in one unsuccessful sortie up the east bank of the Moselle on the 26th, and that the German forces under General Werder are prosecuting the siege of Strasbourg with a bitter earnestness which must soon bring about the ruin of the city or its capitulation, are circumstances which almost naturally follow the gloomy situation of French affairs at the seat of war. Vast batteries of the heaviest siege-guns have gone southward during the last fortnight, along the Baden railway, so familiar to summer tourists, and the art of modern warfare will receive a new illustration in the rapidity with which steam enables a first-class fortress to be attacked when connected by direct communication with the enemy's base.

Of the Crown Prince we know certainly that he was with the King on the 25th at Ligny, near Bar-le-Duc, on the road to Châlons. This place is but sixty miles off the scene of action at Beaumont on the 30th, with fair roads between; and it is clear that, after brief hesitation, he turned sharply northward with all his force on the news being confirmed of Macmahon's flank march, and pressed on, intending either to strike directly at the Marshal's rear or to perform the not less fatal operation of cutting him off from Mézières, and so leaving him, like Bazaine, totally separated from Paris. One of his Bavarian Corps, Der Tann's, must have been placed northward of the rest of the Third Army at the time referred to, since this, and this only, is mentioned in the King's despatch to the Queen as having shared in the victory of the 30th; but yesterday's important telegram from before Sedan shows the whole army in action, side by side with the Fourth, and both so vigorously handled that it will be amazing indeed if the French escape their united attack.

THE GERMAN NUMBERS.

IT appears day by day more probable that the German account was correct, and that France was invaded or threatened by an army such as the world has never seen. The *Kriegs Zeitung*, of Berlin, has been allowed to break through the veil, and gives the positions of the *corps d'armee*. Its general effect is this. The Red Prince is encamped around Metz and Bazaine with seven corps, or 270,000 men; the Saxon Crown Prince won a battle at Carignan with two corps and the Guard, or 95,000 men; there are 60,000 men round Strasburg; and there is the Crown Prince, whose army, joined as it was by the King, cannot be under seven corps, or 210,000 more. This calculation, which is certainly correct if Germany has really filled up losses by sickness as well as battle, gives a total of 570,000 men actually in France,—less by 70,000 than the Germans claim. No effort like this has ever been made by a modern people, and we do not wonder that the French Generals feel stunned, or that cool observers should say Napoleon was right—this *is* a danger to Europe. There is certainly no State existing at this moment in Continental Europe which could stand the shock of the German arms.—*Spectator*, Sept. 4.

TERRIBLE LOSSES AT MARS-LA-TOUR.

THE day of Mars-la-Tour has cost Germany almost twice as many men in killed and wounded as the day of Koniggratz. This is a fact which makes all the usual epithets, such as "terrible," "awful," &c., appear pitiably below the mark. Fortunately, 80 per cent. of the victims are slightly wounded, and will survive, although more or less incapacitated for work. The French losses are quite as large, and include even a greater number of dead. Putting the casualties on both sides together, the total we obtain is, I am afraid, rather in sexces of 30,000. Some regiments have fared badly. The 12th Infantry lost 61 officers of the 69 it had, and 1,500 rank and file of the 3,000 forming its full complement. The 47th, almost equally unfortunate, had 47 officers and 1,400 men removed from the ranks; the 64th, 41 officers and 1,000 men; 72d about 30 officers, 13 of whom are dead, and 1,000 men. Gloomiest of all seems to have been the doom of the 24th, which is said to have been deprived of 2,000 men and nearly all its officers. Of the Dragoon Guards we know for certain that one-half the rank and file are dead or wounded. Nearly all their officers are gone or in a critical condition. The announcements of officers' deaths in the papers fill whole columns. Fathers, brothers, and brides are leaving in shoals for the front to fetch the corpses of their beloved ones. Reading these terrible lists, one is sometimes led to think that a whole generation has passed away. Alas! at the name of Mars-la-Tour many a heart will ache for many a year to come! —*Berlin Letter, August 30, Times.*

PLUCKY PHALSBURG.

A WORD about Phalsburg and its commandant, whose brave defence will not certainly be unrewarded when the days of recompense come round. The little town has 3,000 inhabitants. I see that the English papers are somewhat vague about the strength of the place and the name and rank of its defender. Phalsburg is classed as a fortress of the third order. The commandant is a plain Chef de Bataillon, M. Taillant, late of the 53rd Line. He has reached fame by a short but fiery road. After twenty-nine years of obscure but probably devoted and conscientious service, he has at length found his opportunity, and Prussia her misfortune. I am told that military men here consider the obstinate defence of Phalsburg amongst the most important services that could have been rendered to France.—*Paris Letter of August 28, Daily Telegraph.*

THE SIEGE OF STRASBURG.

FRANKFORT, August 30.

BERTHOLD AUERBACH, who has been summoned to the Head-Quarters of the Grand Duke of Baden, has commenced a series of letters on the siege of Strasburg. The most recent abound in picturesque incidents and narrative :—

"August 21.—No Sunday bells rang out in all Alsace to-day, not the less do the villagers stream out from every hamlet towards the churches. The peasants are astonished to see at church so many of our soldiers, and of higher and lower officers all attending without orders. Wonderful coincidence, the Gospel lesson, tenth Sunday after Trinity, was, Luke 19, verse 41—'And when He was come near, He beheld the city, and wept over it, saying, If thou hadst known, even thou at least in this thy day, the things which belong unto thy peace, but now they are hid from thine eyes. For the days shall come upon thee, that thine enemies shall cast a trench about thee, and compass thee round, and keep thee in on every side, and shall lay thee even with the ground, and thy children within thee; and they shall not leave in thee one stone upon another; because thou knowest not the time of thy visitation.' Is it not strange that upon this day this text should fall, for on this week will events move forward, perhaps even the destinies be decided by Strasburg, the city stolen by the French. And within it stands a hallowed relic of German architecture and German piety. Evil reports fly about. It is said that Commandant Ulrich has declared that when Strasburg can no longer be defended from the German forces, he will blow up the Cathedral and lay the crime upon the Germans. That would be a sad prospect. The enclosing in of which the Gospel speaks fails not. By Lampertheim stand 2,200 peasant waggons. Round about in all the villages and on the roads cannon of every calibre, up to the heaviest siege, advance with abundant ammunition. An exchange of despatches hurries to and fro. Our pulses beat quicker, we have plunged into the whirl of an historic drama. The arrogant Governor of Strasburg Citadel must no longer feel secure, at least he is throwing out ballast. This morning 100 German soldiers who had served in the Foreign Legion were thrust out, ten at a time at all the doors, with the threat that if they turned round they should be immediately shot down. The poor wretches stood between two fires. Some of them wore French uniforms, and were naturally regarded by our troops as Frenchmen. As they neared our outposts who knows how many would get fired upon? I saw two of them brought in. They were born Pomeranians, and fell into the hands of their own landsfolk. The expulsion of these people may be regarded as a sympton that discipline inside the fortress is in a very precarious condition. And yet it is said the Commandant, simply because the French arms have suffered defeat in the open field, now declares that they will vindicate their honor in the fortress. But after what fashion? By the sacrifice of a beautiful city and of thousands of its inmates. Is that to be called a vindication of honour? How much effort is made on our side to show forbearance is evidenced in the renewal of strict orders to spare even in the minutest detail the property of the Alsatians.

"August 22.—At 10 o'clock this morning some commotion is visible on the roads and in the houses at the end of the hamlet of Mundolsheim, where one looks out upon the Black Forest range, among the higher and lower officers, the surgeons, nursing staff, &c., and to and fro one sees in rapid movement the little wiry iron-firm figure of our commander, General von Werder. A small, spare, close-shaved, ruddy presence, with blonde moustache and sparkling eyes, he moves hither and thither, issuing commands, receiving reports. . . . Two horsemen gallop up, one a burly, powerful figure, holds a white flag; a trumpet is slung round him. He remains on horseback. The other, young, agile, sinewy, swings nimbly down from the saddle, and hands over a despatch. It is our cartel bearer, with a trumpeter, who has just returned from the fortress. The group fall back. General Werder and Colonel Leszinsky read the despatch apart. Werder from time time gives short, decisive nods. What does the despatch contain? Those who know are not allowed to divulge. One thing is good; Commandant Ulrich writes French and German equally well; his despatches are long, ours are brief. The groups disperse and reform. The Grand Duke of Baden gallops up with his adjutants; the genuinely hearty and intelligent goodness of soul which speaks out from the features of the man have acquired already during the campaign a heightened expression. It requires all the unselfish openness of character of this Prince to maintain so freely and frankly the position he has here chosen out. Without any independent command, he is the embodiment in many ways of the central, cohesive forces of this Baden Division, who though a less brilliant task be assigned to them, have one one exacting the utmost skill, courage, and endurance. The Grand Duke is greeted with fitting honours. All the higher officers betake themselves to the residence of the commandant. It is quiet in the street. Soon a sympathetic group forms itself round a young man with careworn visage. He is another Strasburg exile named Schiel, born in Zurich, and has been for two years clerk in the house of Stahling and Co. While passing through the streets with a Prussian friend he was overheard speaking German, was instantly arrested, and with four others was thrust into a small cell in the Maison Civile, the so-called New Tower. Here was a wooden sloping bench, on which one man could lie, two could lean against it, the fourth had to walk up and down. Later they were taken, with 50 others, to a prison. . . . Among them were many brewers' men from Bavaria, torn from their waggons and carried to gaol; they were in their shirtsleeves and leather aprons. The Lausanne Missionary Society had sent to that of Strasburg four men as aids. No sooner were they arrived than the cry arose 'they are spies.' They were arrested, and imprisoned. In vain the society reclaimed them. They were sent off to Kehl, under an oath to reveal nothing. . . .

"August 23, Evening.—It is decided. Enough of *pourparlers.* Our patience is worn out. To-night the bombardment opens, at first from the artillery at Kehl. Commandant Ulrich, who requires us to display every species of humanity while he exhibits none himself, requested yesterday that he might send the women and children out of the city. Apart from the impossibility of our undertaking this, there is the quartering them or the conducting them away, for neither of which have we the means. Many other inconveniences are obvious, and besides this is war; and we cannot relieve the Commandant of the difficulties which should force him to a surrender. Want and hunger, the tears and lamentings of women and children are indeed heartrending—at least for an army of citizens such as the German army is; for how many thousands of them have left wife and child to stand before the bullets of the foe? But within the fortress the misery of the innocent, may be, will at length constrain the Commandant, who vapours about his military honour, to desist staking human life upon his gambler's game of glory. The game is lost; no further stroke of hazard will avail. . . The Commandant further required of us to forward for him a letter to his wife in Paris. This was courteously acceded to. This afternoon at Mundolsheim it was strangely quiet. It was like the deep inhaling of one's breath before a mighty cry of alarm was pealed forth. As I returned to Lampertheim troops of Bavarians met me in blue blouses, with axes and shovels, who must work to-night in the trenches. The willows along the road, and far into the thickets, are cut down to make gabions for the trenches. Troops of artillery follow them, fine, sturdy fellows, full of a courage which knows no bounds. . . . At midnight the fire opens. I go to the heights of Mundolsheim, which commands Strasburg and all the landscape round, to witness the scene.

"August 24, Early morning.—The agitation of heart we feel at this moment I cannot describe. The story of the Judgment of Solomon is repeated. What is Strasburg to the French? It is no bone of their bone, flesh of their flesh; therefore, rather than the other one should have it let it perish. We, however, feel Alsace very near to us, and Strasburg has a sound we cherish deep down in our hearts. We would save the life of the fair, and, spite of all, the German city, not destroy it, and yet must we aim at it our deadly shattering cannon balls. In this frame of mind, in good companionship, I passed the foreposts. The heavens were obscured with clouds. In a side road, artillerymen with low voices were practising the service of the guns. Higher up we mount between the vineyards, on the horizon flashes are seen leaping forth in quick succession, like summer lightning, the wind blows from us, and yet we continually hear the dull deep sound of the cannonade. There goes a mighty knock for admission. In Strasburg many lights were kindled, but in no long time extinguished. Beneath us at the foot of the hill on the roadway, the movement of carts and horses went on uninterruptedly. It was like the strange rush of a torrent, and between whiles one heard the frequent cry of the waggoners and the call of commands. From Strasburg a flash, a report, made frequent reply, but of no observable accuracy. Silently we turn back to our quarters. In the hollow of the road a heavy gun had struck against a boundary stone, and stood fast. Mysterious figures stand in the dark night beside the gun, and heave away under the cry 'steady.' A troop of Uhlans come out of the village. The ponderous mortar-gun is set afloat, and proceeds crashing, crackling, shaking the foundations of the causeway. Another gun follows. The soldiers, who had thrown their grey jackets over their uniforms and had a weird spectral aspect, ride away from the remounting of the cannon, nimbly leaping on their guns and ammunition, as they proceed along exultingly. So through the night do our fellow-citizens join in the service of the Fatherland. . . . In the village a lantern is hung out at every house to light the soldiers on their way.

"August 25.—Before Strasburg, morning.—Strasburg burns! In this word are crowded all the horrors, terrors, anguish of heart we experienced in the past night. My eyes yet smart from the fire flashes, my hand trembles still. So was it to be! Again is there a St. Bartholomew—for such was the one just passed—

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

with detestation to be graven in history, but not through fault of ours. On those who must needs deck their heads with glory, on their heads alone lies the blame. The worst injury an enemy can inflict upon a man, upon a people, is to force them to acts from which they recoil with aversion. We are in the position of a man who declines a duel and yet is compelled to shoot down his adversary. Unhappily it must be done. But yesterday we made offers to the Commandant of Strasburg to come out, or send a trusty officer, to convince himself that resistance was in vain, and that we could only with the utmost pain bring ourselves to fire even a part of Strasburg. He replied—an inspection of our positions would be construed as a first probability of his surrendering the fortress. He had, however, resolved to defend it to the last man and the last cartridge. It was said yesterday, and the broad pillars of smoke testified, that Kehl was again set on fire by the French. We kept quiet until the break of evening, the columns of flame in Kehl flared up wide, mounting heavenwards, and incessantly were fireballs hurled thither from the citadel. Now began on our side the fire—flash for flash, blow for blow, they were returned with interest. There, the citadel blazes up; the fast falling night revealed every fire-flame. Bombs soared aloft and descended. Now the city was on fire north from the Cathedral. It must have fallen on inflammable material, for instantly the flames shot heavenward. From this point who can paint the scene? Here and there it blazed up, we saw four, five conflagrations, two united, and presented a vast roaring furnace. The wind blew from the west, and fanned the flames, they darted up forked tongues of fire. A spectator cried out, 'See there how the Cathedral towers aloft above the clouds of smoke, how venerable, as if mutely threatening and reproving the men who hurl reckless flames against each other.' 'If the Cathedral does but remain unharmed,' was the cry that ran from mouth to mouth, and meanwhile feelings of deep compassion were expressed for those within the city. In spirit we were transported among those now wailing in vaulted cellars, as they heard the thunder of the guns, ignorant where the fires were raging, perhaps even their own homes. And in the streets the fires must be left to rage unchecked. Who could strive to quench them while each minute further discharges were falling? How many cry out to their own dear ones, seek them, and are like beings bewildered in their own homes. What shrieking, what misery! If one could but compress together the heart-throbs of the people, far louder, quicker, mightier must be the stroke than the deep roar of the guns, which, incessantly discharged, lit up the gloom, here—there—till the eye could no longer follow. Midnight had set in before we decided to go home. We could see each other as in full moonlight. The fields, the vineyards were lit up. The church of Mundolsheim, with its white gravestones; suddenly the light grows still brighter. Now that we had not seen the flames for a time they appeared broader, stronger, more voracious. It was difficult to tear oneself away from the fearfully grand spectacle, and yet it must be. The villagers we met professed to know which parts of the city would be saved from the flames. We strove to believe their assurances that the precincts of the Cathedral, above all itself, would remain uninjured. And yet for a moment it had seemed to us that the Cathedral terrace, which had been made the observatory of the enemy, was on fire. It was, however, an illusion. The flames illumined our homeward way. The sky was overspread with light clouds of a blood red. The fire must have been visible beyond the Rhine, far into the Black Forest."

WHAT THE STRASBURG BISHOP WAS TOLD.

LAMPERTHEIM, Saturday Evening, Aug. 27.

THE severity of the German attack has been somewhat relaxed to-day, upon the principle of "il faut reculer pour mieux sauter." During the morning only a few shells were thrown into the fortress, just to keep the garrison busy; and this afternoon, although the town was set on fire in one or two places, the cannonading was not nearly so vigorously maintained as yesterday. You will be sorry to hear that, during last night's bombardment, a very heavy one, in which more than a hundred pieces were engaged, the roof of the Minster was accidentally set on fire by one of the "whistling Dicks" projected at too high an elevation from a Prussian battery established outside Königshof. Fortunately the conflagration was promptly extinguished, so that no serious damage was done. *Entre nous*, even now, although so anxious to accomplish a deed of renown ere the conclusion of the war, and despite the irritation caused by Uhrich's obstinacy, the Badeners are unwilling to put forth their full strength against Strasburg, which is virtually, and is about to become actually, a German city. Uhrich himself is perfectly indifferent to its state; he has openly expressed himself to that effect saying: "If it is to be German, let it be reduced to a mere heap of ruins; if it is to remain French, the Emperor will have it rebuilt. Either way, I shall always be celebrated in history as having defended to the last extremity France's most important fortress." As in the judgment of Solomon, the false mother consents to the mangling of the child, whilst the true one is willing to sacrifice herself to its salvation, Uhrich, stern and unbending as he is, was compelled yesterday to ask a favour of his enemy. He sent in a *parlementaire* with the request that General Werder would spare lint and bandages for six hundred wounded citizens of Strasburg, now lying in agony within the town, their injuries having been mostly sustained in the streets during the last three days' bombardment. The General sent in an ample store of both at once; and it is noticeable that, since he was made acquainted with the terrible sufferings endured by the inhabitants, but few shells have fallen into the town.

Of the Bishop's conversation with the Prussian officer appointed to meet him and confer with him during his visit a regular protocol was taken and attested; there exists, therefore, documentary evidence to prove what took place during the interview. He was told distinctly, as Uhrich has been, that the province of Elsass, stolen from Germany nearly two hundred years ago, will henceforth become integral part of the Fatherland, never again to be given up to the Teutons, but that Lothringen would be left to France, whose eastern frontier for the future will be the Vosges. Metz will be left to France, it being by no means Germany's desire unnecessarily to humiliate the French nation, with which she desires to be upon terms of sincere and durable friendship.

A good deal has been said and written about the partition of Elsass between Baden and Bavaria, and I do not hesitate to confess that at one time I entertained a very strong belief that part of the recovered province would certainly fall to Baden's share after the conclusion of the war. I now have reason to think that that belief was an erroneous one. The Grand Duke himself does not wish for any territorial acquisitions. Elsass will probably remain under Prussian rule, with a Statthalter, or Lord Lieutenant, and a mitigated sort of autonomy of its own. It will require strong government for a time, and will get it. After all, there can be no doubt about the nationality of its inhabitants; not one-third of them speak French at all, and all pray in German. Their bibles and prayer-books are all printed in the tongue of Luther.—*Telegraph.*

BEFORE STRASBURG.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I have just received a letter from a friend living near Kehl, of which the following is an abstract. Perhaps it may interest some of your readers:—"Kehl is burnt down. Strasburg is constantly burning in several places. Fugitives have just arrived from Strasburg who say that when they left the town the day before yesterday half of it was burnt down, and they believe that by this time all the houses will have been laid in ashes. The bombardment is frightful. The boom of the cannons is heard day and night. Our batteries are only 1,200 paces distant from the ramparts of Strasburg. The peasants are forced to bring ammunition at night. The inhabitants on both sides of the Rhine are living in constant terror. A few days ago I visited my brother-in-law, a volunteer chaplain of the Baden troops, at Wolfisheim, an hour's way (3½ miles) from Strasburg. I saw 300 cannons there of the heaviest calibre. The villages are full of soldiers. One hundred men are generally quartered at one farm-house."—I am, &c., F. G.

August 30.

PROVISIONING PARIS.

I THINK by this time there ought to be provisions enough here to stand a very long siege indeed; but the cattle still continue to arrive, and vast quantities of flour pass through the streets to the depôts every hour. Wherever you move you come across carts piled with luggage, many of the household goods being exhibited with a candour and an absence of vanity almost primitive. The horses attached to the vehicles are sorry, hollow-backed jades of a Wouvermans colour, and with the patient manner of broken-spirited donkeys. The men in charge are dusty and travel-stained, and there is always a dog and a bird cage amongst the effects. The children must, I imagine, have been imported into the city in another set of ambulances, as I have not seen them with the vans.—*Paris Letter of September 1, Daily News.*

The idea which struck me the moment I saw the immense agglomeration of cattle and sheep in the Bois de Boulogne, that it would be impossible to keep them in good condition there for many days, is now flashing upon the French mind. M. Paul Dalloz, the editor of the *Moniteur*, warns M. Clement Duvernois that the evil of the crowding of the beasts are already perceptible, and he advises the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce to disperse the collection at once and send them to be taken care of by farmers around the capital. It will be quite time enough, he says, when the enemy is approaching to bring them in again. This counter-march of the flocks and herds, if it should take place, will be a very curious fact. Only the other day the farmers and peasants were exhorted to make the environs of Paris a desert, and threatened that their stacks, crops, and homesteads would be burned if they did not in all haste send all their produce to the capital. What are the stock so precipitately brought into Paris to be fed upon now if they are sent back again? And yet I am persuaded that in Paris they cannot live. Potatoes which two days ago were 3 francs the boisseau measure have now fallen to 1.50c. The reason is not the ordinary play of supply and demand, but a police decree which under a state of siege is excusable, preventing regraters from availing themselves of the extraordinary measures taken to provide food for the city to make famine prices for their own profit. General Trochu has given notice that if grocers and fruiterers buy the accumulated stores to sell them at extravagant rates he will have retail sales by auction, and fix a tariff for certain articles besides. At present there is a glut of provisions. Money is the scarce thing. But the tradesmen made a momentary attempt, which has now been checked, to make enormous profits out of families wishing to lay in stores in the prospect of a siege.—*Paris Letter, Sept. 1, Daily News.*

THE SIEGE IN PROSPECT.

PARIS, Thursday, September 1.

I DEVOTED yesterday afternoon to an endeavour to form some notion of what chances Paris would have if it be attacked on the northern side. I first drove to Montmartre. On the hill there was a formidable battery of artillery, which would throw balls over the fortifications, and sweep the plains of St. Denis. The driver of my fiacre told me that he lived at La Villette, and offered to drive me through that working men's quarter. In its wide streets there were groups of men in blouses, and all the cabarets were full of them. "They are all out of work," said the driver; "they ask for arms to defend city, but the Government do not dare to give them muskets, for they never would surrender them before they had driven away, not only the Prussians, but the Emperor also." At the St. Denis gate, through which we passed, everything appeared ready for an attack. Here, as at the other gates, a trench had been cut across the road, a loopholed wall about two feet thick had been built, and earthworks, resembling a species of *tete de pont* had been thrown up. As we emerge from them, the plain of St. Denis, where Marmont with a few troops and the Parisian National Guard had held the Allies at bay in 1814 for eight hours, lay before us. To the right was the Fort d'Aubervilliers, in front of us St. Denis, and far off to the left the Fort of Mount Valerien. At the villages of Aubervilliers and Courbevoie there were earthworks and batteries. Having heard that there were several regiments of the line at St. Denis, and being curious to see what was going on there, I proceeded in that direction. The town has a strong rampart round it, and, like Paris, is surrounded by external forts. To avoid suspicion I drove to the cathedral, and put myself under the wing of a guardian whose business it was to show the tombs of the Kings of France. This worthy man seemed to consider it quite natural that a stranger should choose this moment for sightseeing. Round the outer door of the cathedral was a group of soldiers, and they accompanied the guardian and myself in our tour inside. The guardian did not spare us one word of his "oft-told tale," and my soldier friends appeared to listen to every syllable that fell from his lips with the deepest respect. These poor fellows, who no doubt on the field of battle will fight like heroes, were as peaceful and as quiet as a girls' school. As we went in and out of the church, they dipped their fingers in the holy water and crossed themselves; and if by accident one of them uttered a word whilst we were inside, there was a loud "hush" from the others. The guardian told me that every day for the last week he had shown several hundred soldiers over the cathedral, and that they had all, without exception, behaved in the same orderly, decent manner. He said that there were four regiments in the town, and that for the last week regiments passing north had succeeded each other every second day. Along the main street of the town a large ditch had been cut with an earthwork behind it. The ramparts were lined with cannon, and trees were being cut down and houses pulled down within the "zone militaire." Not only were the barracks crowded with troops, but in one of the squares a regiment was encamped under tents. From St. Denis I drove though Argenteuil and Courbevoie. The country in this direction is divided into market gardens and vineyards. In the gardens and the vineyards I saw neither men nor women. In the towns, although the shops were still open, all the houses were shut up, except where the furniture was being placed in vans to be taken to Paris. All the villas were deserted. At Courbevoie there were two regiments. I returned to Paris by Neuilly. At the gate of Neuilly the work of demolition within the military zone had commenced, and in a day or two all the condemned houses round the fortifications will be levelled. As I drove down the Champs Elysees I noted the number of soldiers who were lounging and sitting about. As far as I could make out, there were three of them for every civilian. Having a little more spare time on my hands I passed through Paris, and went to the Camp of St. Maur. On both sides of the road, squads of conscripts in new uniforms were being drilled. At St. Maur there was a large park of artillery, and several regiments of the line were camped where a few days ago I had seen the Garde Mobile.

Paris has, in fact, become what Chalons was—a vast entrenched camp and depot of troops. Within the last week at least 50,000 men must have been sent from here to MacMahon, and, if I am to believe the evidence of my eyes, there are at present more than 50,000 regular soldiers within the line of the external forts. The soldiers who go to reinforce MacMahon are, I am told, sent along the Northern line through Creil and Compiegne to Laon, and by the line of Dammartin and Crepy to Soissons. In all probability MacMahon's backward movement has been made in order to enable them to join him.

With respect to the probabilities of Paris, if it be attacked in force, successfully defending itself, all will depend upon whether the external forts, with an army encamped between them and the inner line of fortifications, are able to resist. The Parisians have the reputation of being a fighting race, but in every revolution in the capital the fighting has been done by the men in blouses, and to these men, the bitter foes of the Empire, the Ministry will not give arms. The young men of the middle classes have been absorbed into the Garde Mobile, and they have been sent away from Paris. The National Guard consists mainly of citizens, who have something to lose and families to keep. As long as they are employed to man the ramparts, or even to aid in a battle within the line of the forts, they will fight well, but they are not men who will consent to bury themselves, their families, and their household goods in a heap of ruins. Moscow was burnt down by its governor and not by its citizens, and the citizens of Paris, who have their all embarked in business within its walls, will not defend the city, after their common sense tells them that it is indefensible. I am not a military man, so I cannot say what chance the Prussians have to place their batteries in a position to bombard the town, but this I know, that if they are able to do so, Paris will capitulate. Yesterday's *Official Journal* contained a statement that 100,000 rural Garde Mobile were to be brought into the capital, and to-day citizens are requested to lodge them gratuitously. This is a striking evidence of the manner in which the safety of the country is subordinated to the defence of the dynasty. There are several hundred thousand men here who only ask to be permitted to fight for the capital. They are allowed to wander about the streets, gloomily looking on at the preparations for its defence, without being allowed to aid in them, and without work. The Parisian Garde Mobile is carefully kept beyond its walls, and now 100,000 peasants are to be dragged from their homes to fight for Paris, because it is thought that in case of the worst they will stand by the Emperor, and enable him to return to the Tuileries. Is it any wonder that, when such things are taking place every day, the Left should grow more and more outspoken in its denunciations of the Cabinet? Ministers say, "Let us all be united; do not interfere with us whilst we are defending the country." The orators of the Left in vain reply that everything is paralysed by the determination in official quarters to save both the country and the dynasty, if possible; but if one or the other is to be sacrificed, to sacrifice the country to the dynasty. If the Emperor can, with MacMahon, beat the Prussians, and drive them across the frontier, I have little doubt that he will return to his capital. The *mot d'ordre* among the Imperialists is to say everywhere that the Emperor was betrayed by Lebœuf and Ollivier. They are to be the Jonahs who are to be thrown to the whale, and so ignorant are the peasantry, so much are they inclined to look upon the Empire as the continuation of the "glorious principles of the first Revolution," that very possibly this legend will pass current with them as gospel, and they will think that the war and its reverses were caused by the Emperor trusting the destinies of the country to M. Emile Ollivier, who will be represented to have been the Minister, not of the Emperor, but of Parliamentary Government. Imperial Commissaries have been sent into the provinces to keep warm the love of the Emperor in the breasts of the provincials. Prince Pierre Bonaparte is sending over shiploads of Corsican agents to preach Imperialism. The First Emperor refused to reign at the cost of signing a humiliating peace. *Autre temps autres mœurs.* If once France will allow him, Napoleon III. will consent to reign over 80 Departments instead of 89. That he is unpopular in Paris is nothing new. He has reigned for nearly 20 years by having the army and the peasants on his side, and by the *bourgeoisie* preferring him, much as they disliked him, to the Republicans, whom they regard as the enemies of property. It is a mistake to suppose that Cæsarism has died out in France. It is scotched, but not killed. —A "Parisian Resident" in *Daily News.*

A WAR OF CREEDS.

PARIS, AUGUST 28.

GOD save us from a war of creeds! We have a *jacquerie* in the provinces, and political uneasiness in the great towns; the enemy is upon us, and our representative House is conscientiously and patriotically divided against itself. Add religious animosity to France's other troubles, and her cup is full. Prussian and Protestant, heretic and traitor—these are the titles being banded together now, and Satan himself could not devise a more wicked, a more terrible conjunction. Woe be to those from whom the offence comes! Think of the crass ignorance of agricultural France. Remember that to the peasant mind the Great Napoleon still rules the State, and that when the present Emperor alighted the other day at Chalons, an aged loyalist was heard to mumble that "he liked him better in his riding coat of grey, and on his white horse;" and then divine what must happen if fanaticism be aroused, and differences concerning theological dogma be a recognised subject of attack. The tragedy has begun.

It is not half an hour since I saw an aged workman hooted and maltreated for the alleged offence of Protestantism, and only rescued from a worse fate by the energetic interference of bystanders, aided after a time by the police. There were other charges brought against him. He had been seen with Prussian money, he had a son at Berlin and another in England, he had been known to express himself adversely to the war. But these collateral and subordinate circumstances were merged in the great fact that he was a Protestant. The inference is startling. It is not to be supposed that his assailants were themselves bigots. The French workman is not really priestridden. Most of his religious offices are performed vicariously, and while his wife and daughter repose in the bosom of the Church he contents himself with a half playful, half serious shrug of the shoulders, and intimates or infers that his "affairs" engross him thoroughly. What is it, then, which is at the root of such manifestations as I have just seen, and which are so far common as to be the matter of hourly comment? The French Protestants, we are told, do not hesitate to affirm their sympathy with Prussia. Subscriptions are asked for wounded Protestants in the chapels of the latter, and though it is not permitted to the publicist—it is a certain M. Ernest La Haranne in the *Figaro*—to name the localities in which these things occur, he pledges himself that French subjects who are Protestants are known to cry "Viva la Prusse," and then asks whether the blood of the heroes who fell at Wissembourg, at Woerth, and at Forbach does not cry aloud for vengeance. Count Bismarck, it is added, counted upon a French revolution as his ally, and foiled in his expectations, is now stirring up by his agents a religious-civil war. Stirring up, quotha! There has been nothing more diabolical in its tendency than this tirade, since the horrors of 1815, which M. Louis Blanc has recorded so eloquently, when the ignorant and fanatical population of the South of France, led by Trestaillon, crucified and tortured heretics for their alleged excesses in the Revolution. The nation has enough to bear. It is rallying bravely, and men are with one accord flocking to the national standard; but throw the horrible firebrand of religious hatred in their midst, and who shall say where and how its calamities will end?

Were evidence needed of the ease with which matters are pushed to extremities when the foul yell "Spy" has been once raised, it is furnished by the case of the hapless Charles Hart, who was executed yesterday morning on the Champ de Mars. The man was mad. In other times, and under different circumstances, he would have been relegated to his friends or his parish as a wandering lunatic. He was destitute, and meditating suicide; and he was a Prussian. There was no other charge against him which would have held water under a cross-examination, and with a barrister of average powers for the defence. He was taking notes of the means of defence of the region of the Loire, and he had not a stiver in his pocket. *Voilà tout.* He was condemned to death by the Second Council of War for the department of the Seine; he appealed against the decision of the court, and his appeal was rejected. Hart was a Protestant, and at half-past two yesterday morning two ministers of his own faith, the pastors Reuville and Roth, entered his cell and announced his doom. Four hours later he was shot. He received the news of his doom calmly, he wrote letters, and made his will, poor soul, entrusting both to the pastor Reuville. He refused food, but smoked cigarettes, listening meanwhile calmly, but, as it seemed dazed, to the prayers of the clergymen. The end was horribly dramatic. At a few minutes past five, a vehicle not unlike our own prisoner's van, but painted yellow, drew up to the door of his prison. He had been confined in one of the cells below the Council-hall in which he was condemned, and in the presence of a very few by-standers entered the vehicle, and accompanied by the Protestant clergyman and some gendarmes, was driven at a brisk trot to the Ecole Militaire. There was nothing here to denote the tragedy about to take place. Its vast courtyard was deserted, save by some dozen soldiers in undress and some sleepy figures at its windows who had been roused apparently by the sound of wheels and by a dim foreshadowing of the truth. The Great Napoleon graduated at this Ecole Militarie, but it has been long used as a barrack, and its inner courtyard furnished ample evidence of the variety of regular troops stationed in Paris. Here were Cuirassiers, Lancers, Guides, and Grenadiers of the Guard, all in full uniform, and drawn up respectively in the form of a horse-shoe, so that each man among them could command the place of execution. The morning was dull, and the sky cloudy. There had been a slight shower soon after dawn, and when the yellow van drove up and Hart was let out, the lowering sky seemed to harmonise with the steady rumble of the military drums which were beaten to signal and directly he began to speak. A good-looking man with large blue eyes and fair hair and beard, his behaviour was that of one distraught. "Fire, fire! I am not afraid," he cried, the instant his foot touched the ground; and then, when a brigadier of the gendarmes advanced to tie his hands, he protested that he would die with his hands free, and it was only on the solicitation of M. Reuville that he submitted to be tied. There was the same difficulty about covering his eyes and retaining his hat. He wished to hold his head up, and to die covered before the French, but again yielded with affecting gentleness when spoken to by the minister. He confessed nothing, poor wretch; was there anything to confess?—and just as he was about to speak the solemn roll of the drums set in again. There was some whispered exhortation from M. Reuville in the ear of the blindfolded man, and then the clergyman was beckoned aside, a man in uniform drew his sword, there was a sudden report, and Hart fell forward, his head a little on one side, and dead. Twelve musket balls had pierced his left breast in the region of the heart; and when the senior sergeant advanced and, in accordance with military regulations, administered the "coup de grace" by blowing out Hart's brains, he did it to a corpse. Following the van containing the prisoner on his ride of a mile and a half from his cell to the place of execution, was a waggon. It was seen now that this contained his coffin, into which the body was put, the coffin being replaced in the waggon, which, attended by ten gendarmes, disappeared in the direction of the cemetery of Mont Parnasse. The troops were dismissed immediately, and the whole affair was over, the blood swept up, and the square made tidy, by a few minutes past six, and as the milk carts were on their rounds. Hart had been a Prussian officer, and it was perhaps necessary that he should die the death; but incoherent scribbling in a note-book, a resolute impecuniosity, a desire to commit suicide, supposed communications with his Government at home, and a perfectly gratuitous assumption that he knew the men concerned in the affair of Villette, were his ostensible crimes. What did he tell? What could he possibly have told? Messrs. Hachette are advertising a new atlas, consisting of "seventeen maps of the departments menaced by the enemy," and as an additional temptation to purchasers, vaunt "the minuteness with which the topography and geography of the several districts are indicated." If I were a Prussian Minister or General I should prefer resting my faith upon an authentic publication such as this, which can be bought without difficulty, rather than to the wandering notes of a poor imbecile at odds with fortune, and without capacity for spying.—*Daily News.*

A GOOD OPENING FOR THE PRUSSIANS

PARIS AUGUST 28.

You know the stage traps in pantomime time, up which the guards of "The Depraved Demon of Dumbledownderry" comes up, armed cap-à-pie, thirsting for the abduction of maidens and the blood of the innocent. You have seen, too, mysterious men clad as divers or colliers, in huge stiff boots and blue jerseys, emerge from the London pavement white-faced and mephitic, and have said to yourself placidly, "sewers." Combine these experience as Count Smorltork did "Chinese" and "metaphysics," and you will arrive at something far more practical than he. What think you of the enemy entering a modern city by its subterranean ways; and at a given signal appearing above ground? The chance of the Prussians attempting this in Paris is actually being canvassed, and the few people who have been at the pains to ascertain for themselves, and by nauseous personal experience, what the sewers of a well drained capital are like, what it is to walk in them, and to follow their courses, will admit the possibility of a vast force finding its way below ground to any portion of a city. For example, every street in the city of London has its hidden counterpart below. The sewer map of the engineer to the corporation, Mr. Hayward, is as complete in its general outline as a map of the city itself, and beneath all the larger thoroughfares men can walk erect, and in many of them three or four abreast. The subterranean works of Paris are more wonderful still, and are admitted to surpass those of ancient Rome. From the suburb of Asniéres to the place de la Concorde an enormous subway runs, which is sixteen feet and a half high, eighteen feet broad, and more than three miles long. Besides this are below the city three spacious galleries running on each side of the Seine, the whole being provided with airtraps at regular intervals, and lighted with oil lamps. Descend into either of these, and you find them to be as well built as those beneath the City of London, and with facilities for cleansing them which are extremely suggestive of their value for strategical purposes. The subterranean drains, or galleries, are furnished with iron tramways, along which small carts run which are pushed by three men and furnished with a drop-plank, which fits exactly into the drain, and pushes the mud before it as it advances. On the turbid waters of the great collector, between Asnières and the Place de la Concorde, a good-sized boat is navigated, and the wildest stories are abroad respecting its possible uses to the enemy. Most of these may be dismissed as idle, but I am in a position to affirm that a careful inspection of these subterranean works has been made, and that Paris is preparing itself, down even to the waters under the earth, for the possible reception of its foe. If gunpowder will blow up iron traps, water will spoil gunpowder, and the sanitary rite known as flushing the sewers would effectually dispose of an intruding force. The catacombs, again, into which seventy different staircases lead, and which extend not merely under the Faubourgs St. Germain, St. Jacques, and St. Marcel, but under such important buildings as the Palace of the Luxemburg and the Pantheon, have had more attention paid them within the last two days than has been the case for years. Their uses under contingencies which it is inexpedient to name, their size and value as repositories, are all canvassed eagerly, and nothing shows more plainly the anticipations of the people of Paris than the keen interest they display in such topics as these. As a matter of fact it is in the highest degree improbable that the city will be bombarded at all; but with the authorities, who take a gloomy view, naming Monday night as the time for the Prussians' arrival, and those who take a sanguine view, only giving them till Wednesday, gossip degenerates into feverish alarm, and multiplies itself exceedingly.—*Daily News.*

THE EMPEROR.

He has often travelled privately, and on different roads from the army, though rejoining Marshal Macmahon from time to time; and a report of his health, given, as it is asserted on good authority, in the *Medical Journal*, asserts that Mr. Prescott Hewitt, who has quite recently been summoned to the Emperor, found his disease, an affection of the prostate gland, so much aggravated by the fatigues and anxieties of the war, and his weakness so great, that "at any moment very startling announcements might be made." There is, at all events, no want of nerve in an Emperor who, under a most depressing and fatal disease, shares the fortunes of an army in the field, and, as it is said, takes part even in its engagements. Even of brave men, few would fight to the last against *two* mortal diseases, one assailing the man, and one assailing the Emperor, at once.—*Spectator*, Sept. 4.

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

THE *Moniteur* of Sept. 1 contains the following news of the Prince Imperial, of whom nothing had been heard since he was at Rethel with his "Household cortége and Cent Gardes":—

"Lille, August 31.

"The Prince Imperial arrived at Avesnes at five o'clock yesterday morning, accompanied by two general officers and fifty Cent Gardes. He has two carriages and four horses. There being no accommodation for him at the hotel of the Sub-Prefecture (we do not know why), he alighted at the house of M. Hannois, the President of the Civil Tribunal. The causes of his departure from * * * * are easy to be conjectured. The Emperor feared a *coup de main* of the enemy to take the young Prince, and, moreover, wished to put him out of the way of the dangers and chances of a battle which in all probability will be a very great one. It is expected that the Prince will remain for some time at Avesnes, not only to await the result of the engagement already begun, but also to recruit his health, which has suffered from the violent emotions he has long been subjected to."

THE EMPRESS AND THE EMPIRE.

THE Empress, I hear, has suggested that it would be well for the dynasty if the Emperor would abdicate. She is under the impression that she is very popular, and that the country would accept her son, with herself as Regent. I need not say that this is an illusion. The Emperor has one chance, if the marshals can beat the Prussians, and conclude a peace on German soil. The army might then bring him back as the representative of a military Government. If, however, he is obliged to sign a peace humiliating to the country, no Bonaparte will ever reign again in France. I am convinced that a majority of Frenchmen would at the present moment acknowledge that they have been vanquished, and be glad to make peace on any terms which do not involve a cession of territory, but, so long as power is in the hands of an Imperial Ministry, backed up by an Imperial majority in the Chamber, the whole future of France will be sacrificed to a vain attempt to keep the Bonapartes on the throne. "Let us drive the enemy out of France, and we will settle accounts with the Imperialists," is the universal cry. But I am afraid that personal government has rendered it impossible to drive the enemy out of the country. The disorganisation is positively incredible. On paper everything was ready, but nothing is forthcoming. Of the million Chassepots there are not 800,000. Of the stores in the arsenals one-half are rotten, or have never been delivered. As in Russia before the Crimean war, every official well at Court has feathered his nest at the expense of the country. The day of reckoning, when it does come, will not be a pleasant one for these gentry.—*Paris Letter, 29th August, Daily News.*

WAR INCIDENTS.

FUNDS FOR THE WOUNDED.

The *Gaulois* says that the French residents in the United States have sent over 300,000fr. for the wounded.

A FRENCH GIRL HUNG.

A correspondent of the *Frankfort Gazette* says that the Prussian military authorities at Gorze hung a young French girl who had cut off two fingers of a Prussian soldier with a hatchet.

WRITING HOME.

It is stated that more than 15,000 letters arrived in Paris two days ago from Marshal Bazaine's army, but without any post mark indicating the place of departure. They were all delivered the day after.—*Standard*, Sept. 3.

A PLEASANT PROSPECT FOR THE PARISIANS.

The only small facetiousness which this terrible and appalling war has generated is related in the *Echo*. Some old ladies in Paris asked the authorities whether parrots and lapdogs must be banished as "useless mouths?" and the answer was "No; if wanted they will be eaten!!"

THE SEX ASSERTING ITSELF.

Women have carried their *rights* into the war, for more than 200 females have been arrested at Paris as spies, or traitors, or something wicked. They were hissed and hooted by the crowd on their way to the "Conciergerie," and "gave tongue" in return without stint or reservation.

THE PARISIAN THEATRES TURNED TO ACCOUNT.

In the face of the awful contingencies awaiting their metropolis, the Parisians are (says the *Musical Standard*) causing the theatres to minister to the aid of the defenders of the capital. A special representation is to take place at the Opera Comique, the proceeds of which are to be applied for the purpose named.

A MOT OF M. THIERS.

The *Soir* says—"They were talking in a group of deputies of a high personage who will be compelled to pass into posterity. Some one said, 'It is impossible to deny that he was at one time possessed of superior abilities, but now he does not appear to be himself any longer.' 'Come then,' said M. Thiers, 'he! superior abilities! never in his life! Shall I tell you the truth? Well; it is a great incapacity unknown.'"

THE VILLETTE RIOTS.

The court-martial sat to-day to try two leaders of the Villette riots, M. Eudes, the editor of the *Libre Pensée*, and a M. Brideau. The prisoners admitted that their object in attacking the firemen's barracks was to upset the Empire; but they utterly denied that they connived with Prussia. On the contrary, their idea was that until the Emperor was got rid of the invader would not be expelled.—*Paris Letter*, Aug. 29, *Daily News.*

PERILS OF NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS.

The gentlemen who attend the movements of the hostile armies for the information of newspaper readers, do so just now under peculiar difficulties. Last night information reached us that correspondents of three of our contemporaries have got into trouble. Mr. Austin, of the *Times*, is imprisoned at Rheims; Mr. Sidney Hall, of the *Graphic*, is undergoing the same hard fate at Nancy; and Mr. Holdsworth, of the *Daily News*, has been brought back from Soisson under a guard to Paris.—*Standard*, Aug. 30.

BAVARIA AND PRUSSIA.

However bad in the truest sense of the word war may be, incidents occasionally occur which are as ludicrous as though the whole affair were a farce. It happened the other day that the Crown Prince praised the Bavarians for their bravery in the presence of some soldiers belonging to that corps. "Yes, your Royal Highness," remarked one of them, "had you only led us in 1866" (meaning the time when they were fighting against Prussia) "we should have beaten those confounded Prussians."—*Telegraph*, September 3.

PRINCE PIERRE BONAPARTE.

Prince Pierre Bonaparte has been loyally working for the dynasty in Corsica. He has recruited there an army of 600 Corsican spies, who gradually, in small parties, have all arrived at Marseilles. Their mission is to spread themselves about the country, and inculcate the idea that the Emperor, who has been deceived and betrayed by Emile Ollivier and certain generals, will yet be the saviour of France, and that as a proof of his single-minded honesty, he is quite ready, in pursuance of his invariable principles, to submit his case to another Plébiscite.—*Paris Letter, Daily News.*

DIE WACHT AM RHEIN.

The fortunate composer of the now celebrated song, "Die Wacht am Rhein," who has received the gold medal from the Queen of Prussia, was specially honoured on the 28th ult. at Schmalkalder by being elected a citizen of the town. During the evening he was serenaded by the local "Liederkranz," accompanied by a torch light procession. All the houses in the immediate neighbourhood were illuminated. Patriotic songs and addresses were freely tendered, and, after Herr Wilhelm had returned thanks, the procession retired, singing the "Wacht am Rhein" on their way to the town hall.—*Telegraph*, Sept. 3.

BAZAINE TELEGRAPHS TO HIS WIFE.

The *Paris Journal* of Aug. 31 has the following:— The wife of Marshal Bazaine is said to have received yesterday, at noon, from her husband, a telegram couched in nearly the following terms:—"All is well. I am well pleased. Have no anxiety." Two hours later a second telegraphic despatch arrived:—"Better and better. Do not leave Versailles; useless to do so. Be without fear." To the above we may add, in the most positive manner, that an analagous fact has taken place at St. Cloud. The wife of a colonel of Voltigeurs received the following telegram from her husband:— "Do not leave St. Cloud. All is well."

THE TURCOS.

In a letter, addressed by Baron von Maltzau, the well-known African traveller, to the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, we find the following description of the Turcos:—After alluding to the numerous cruelties committed by them during the present war upon wounded Germans, the Baron says that they consist mostly of Kabyles, who are the most cruel race of North Africa. During the campaign of 1857 the wives of that tribe used to tear off the limbs of the French prisoners taken, to gouge out the eyes of the wounded, and to cut off their ears and noses. The Baron expresses his great disgust that such troops should have been employed by the French, who call themselves the most civilised nation, and who ought to have known the instincts of these bloodthirsty cannibals.

BALLOONING AT THE SEAT OF WAR.

Mr. Wells, the aeronaut, who has for some weeks past been making balloon ascents from the Gymnasium and Powderhall Running Grounds, Edinburgh, has been in communication with the Prussian Government in regard to the employment of his balloon for military purposes. His proposals having been entertained, Mr. Wells, in obedience to a telegraphic summons from a Prussian agent, left last night for London, with the intention of proceeding forthwith to the seat of war. The aeronaut reckons that, with the balloon recently constucted by himself at the Gymnasium, he can make captive ascents to the height of about two miles, thus attaining a position from which observations may be made as to military movements over a wide extent of country.—*Scotsman.*

THE KING OF PRUSSIA IN DIFFICULTIES.

The way in which even the most distinguished actors in the present war are forced to content themselves with humble fare is very well illustrated by the interesting account which we glean from the German papers relative to the King of Prussia and his Prime Minister's accommodation after the battle of the 18th ult. before Metz: Provisions seemed very scarce, and the King had to be satisfied with some cutlets, while Count Bismarck swallowed the contents of a few raw eggs. His Majesty was at last fairly lodged, but his Excellency had the greatest difficulty in obtaining a bed. He walked about from house to house like a beggar in search of a crust of bread, but to no avail. At last, after searching personally numerous houses, all full of wounded, he found a garret with three empty beds, and there he himself, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, and the American General Sheridan, who had witnessed the battle in company with Bismarck, wentto sleep.— *Telegraph*, Sept. 3.

ON THE WAY TO PARIS.

THE following is a translation of a letter from a Prussian officer to his sister in London:—

"Mars-la-Tour, France.

"Beloved,—Well and unwounded after terrible fighting. Fire most fearful. I am the only officer in my company who escaped being killed or wounded. Of our 250 men we have lost 150. My horse was shot under me. We were 40 hours without food. Passed the night on the battle-field without even a cloak to cover me. Enough for to-day. *Au revoir à Paris.*"

THE "LATEST NEWS."

THE following is our budget of war news this morning:—The King of Prussia has quarrelled with Prince Charles Frederick. The Bavarians have returned to their country rather than fight any longer the battles of Prussia. Macmahon has been fighting for the last few days, and been invariably successful. The last Uhlan seen gazed at a woman suckling her child, and burst into tears. "Bismarck, Bismarck," said this warrior, who afterwards mentioned that he was a professor at a university, "will Heaven allow you to live much longer?" Why the professor should have thought that Count Bismarck's career should be cut short by a direct interposition of Heaven, because a French child was quietly drawing its sustenance from "nature's founts" we are not told.—*Paris Letter, Sept. 1, Daily News.*

THE FRENCH PEASANTRY.

The news from the French provinces is very alarming, for it seems to show that the rural population are really breaking out into that hysterical state of suspicion and alarm which, as we believe, quite as much as the oppression of the old feudal laws, caused the Reign of Terror in the great Revolution. The Government has officially confirmed the horrible story, utterly discredited at first, of the burning alive of a respectable young Frenchman, M. De Monneys (in the arrondissement of Monton, Puy de Dôme, quite the centre of France, and far from any hostile army), for not being sufficiently Imperialist, and for having bought a substitute instead of having personally entered the Army. Disturbances of the same kind, due to an ignorant peasantry, who attribute the misfortunes of France to their rich men and nobles having received bribes, Prussian seem to have occurred in all parts of France,—in Touraine (Indres-et-Loire), in Ille-et-Vilaine, at Montfort, at Houdain (Pas-de-Calais), and in Brittany. In Alsace and in the South of France, Protestants are accused of siding with the Prussians on account of their religion. It is evident that the ignorant people of the rural districts regard the Emperor as on their side, and the middle and richer classes as hostile to them. If such a feeling spreads, the bonds of society will be dissolved, and the Germans will have secured a stronger (though we may hope a much less welcome) alliance, than either Austria or Italy could have offered.—*Spectator*, Sept. 4.

THE EXPULSION OF GERMANS FROM PARIS.

ON August 28, General Trochu issued the decree expelling the German population of Paris:—

"1. Every individual not naturalised as a Frenchman, belonging by birth to one of the countries now at war with France, is ordered to quit Paris and the department of the Seine within the space of three days, and either leave France or to retire into some department beyond the Loire.

"2. Any foreigner falling under the effect of the preceding injunction who shall not have conformed to it, nor have obtained a special permission of residence from the Governor of Paris, will be arrested and handed over to the tribunals, to be judged according to law.

"Aug. 28, 1870." "GENERAL TROCHU.

There were said to be still 20,000 Germans of the Confederation in Paris.

COUNT BISMARCK'S CUIRASSIERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—A few days ago Count Palikao declared in the Corps Legislatif that "Bismarck's Cuirassiers" had been annihilated on the 16th instant.

The English press, almost unanimously, stigmatised this announcement as a mere fabrication on the part of the French Minister.

In answer to this, will you kindly permit me to refer your readers particularly, and English newspaper readers generally, to a letter written by Count Schmettow, who on that eventful day was in command of the regiment in question, which is published both in the *Halberstadter Intelligenzblatt*—the place the regiment hails from—and in the *Volks-Zeitung*, of Berlin, of the 28th instant.

In this letter Count Schmettow gives a detailed account of the fearful disaster which befell his regiment; and the Berlin editor adds moreover the following remarks:—"The French accounts, which spoke of the annihilation of 'Bismarck's Cuirassiers' were therefore correct."—Yours obediently, C. F.

Liverpool, Aug. 29.

SICKNESS IN THE GERMAN CAMPS.

A correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, who is in the Prince's Camp before Metz, says dysentery is telling heavily there, owing to the German habit—which they will abandon after this war—of camping without tents. He met a French mounted officer, who told him, what we have always suspected, that at Spicheren the artillery were speedily without ammunition, and the French did not receive the supports they had a right to expect—a curious confirmation of a story repeated everywhere, that one of the French Generals refused to advance, pleading counter-orders. The story is impossible, but it is stated.—*Spectator*, Sept. 4.

A DANGERONS CLASS.

The lower-class Parisians, taught for half a century to believe France the greatest of military powers, ascribe all defeats to treachery, and display the old temper of 1792. Every foreigner is a spy of Bismarck's, and the faintest suspicion of an accent is sufficient to cost a man his life. The rich French are also suspected, so since Thursday are all who leave the capital; so are all with too much gold; and so, among others, are the courtesans. The temper of the people is horribly fierce, and it is believed that one main reason for the attempts to delude them with pleasant things is the belief of all statesmen that the truth would produce a social war. That this opinion is widely shared is evident from the fact that throughout the week General Palikao has made no statement even to the Corps Législatif.—*Spectator*, Sept. 4.

THE FRANCS-TIREURS.

There will be very serious trouble about the position of the Francs-Tireurs, or French Volunteers. They wear a kind of uniform, and are acknowledged by the Government; but the Germans declare that as they have no military officers they are only civilians, and shall have no quarter. That is a good rule for the invaded, as it makes volunteers fight to the death; but M. de la Tour d'Auvergne has informed the German Government that if it is carried out, the French will retaliate on the Landwehr, and the war will acquire a new and needless character of bloodthirstiness. The difficulty seems to be chiefly matter of uniform. The present one is too slight; it could be assumed in a few hours by all peasants, and no army will endure, or should endure, attack by men who do not know the rules of war, and cannot make prisoners. Napoleon shot guerillas wherever he found them.—*Spectator*, Sept. 4.

COUNTESS STEPHANIE EXPLAINS.

THE following letter was addressed to the editor of the *Figaro*:—

"Paris, August 27.

"While you were inserting in your numbers of the 24th and 25th articles entitled "Treason," I was removing from the Tuileries in consequence of the death of my mother, *née* Countess Tascher de la Pagerie, *née* Princess de la Leyen. This fortuitous circumstance has served as an aliment for malevolent insinuations, presented in a manner too transparent for the public to misunderstand them. This being so, I must in my own name, as well as that of my sister-in-law, the Duchess de la Pagerie, protest energetically against the odious and mendacious suppositions to which your articles have given occasion, and I hereby give an absolute denial to all charges of the nature of those which you have caused to weigh upon us.

"COUNTESS STEPHANIE DE TASCHER DE LA PAGERIE."

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says—

"An obvious remark on this letter is that it does not show by what authority the writer speaks on behalf of the Duchess de la Pagerie, the personage principally referred to in the articles assumed to be unfounded, nor why the Duchess does not speak for herself."

THE GERMAN LADIES TAKEN TO TASK.

THE lavish attentions bestowed by many German ladies on the French wounded and other prisoners have called forth a remonstrance from many quarters. In an article in the *Cologne Gazette* Fanny Lewald, the well-known writer, joins in the rebuke. She attributes their conduct to a childish and idle love of novelty, and a delight in showing off their knowledge of foreign languages. It was exhibited, also, in the war of 1866, though in a less striking form, and a Prussian officer, who was standing at his post while delicate hands and smiling faces were presenting glasses of wine to some captive Austrians, exclaimed, "Don't forget, ladies, that it is we who have procured you this pastime with our blood." "Even," she says, "though we do not profess the Old Testament maxim, 'an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth,' the Christian rule, 'Bless them that curse you,' has its limits in actual life, and you would not be worthy of the German men who are standing in the field for us and our country if you could forget but for a moment who are the authors of the fearful misfortune brought upon hundreds of thousands of Germans, if you could forget what you owe to the memory of our fallen heroes, to the anguish of the mourners, to your country, to your fellow-women, and to your own dignity. We should not forget the man in the prisoner, the wounded, the Frenchman; but we should not, and will not, forget that he is at this moment our enemy and the enemy of our country. Let him testify on his return that we are merciful and know what is becoming and what we owe to ourselves. Do not let us substantiate the caricatures with which, at the expense of German women, French vanity and immorality filled the soldiers' knapsacks when they started."

THACKER VINING, & Co.

A COMPLETE BOOK CATALOGUE is in course of preparation; orders will be registered.

AN INTERIM PAMPHLET, containing Paragraph Notices and Lists of Valuable Books, Instruments, Pictures and Sundries, may be had on application.

P. HAMILTON & Co.,
UNDERTAKERS AND SCULPTORS,
86 LOWER COLABA, AND CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

Orders for all kinds of Tombs (Granite or Marble, with or without Ornamental Railings), Marble Tablets for Churches, &c., promptly executed. Album Books of Photos. of the newest English designs, and drawings of Tombs and Railings forwarded, on applying as above, where all orders (from outstations or elsewhere) will receive prompt attention.

ICE REFRIGERATORS, with and without drawers. The drawer placed in these useful Boxes makes them very convenient, as bottles can be cooled by the constant drip of the ice-water, without any interference with the tank above containing the ice, and forms an excellent meat-safe, as well as an ice-tank.

CARRIAGES BUILT and REPAIRED on the shortest notice. Full particulars, prices, &c., of P. HAMILTON & Co., at above addresses.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225. FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150. FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality, Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100. FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50. The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70. FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TO MERCHANTS.

For Sale, at the Bombay Gazette Office,
Price Rs. 11.

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY for 1870.

Containing the Trade Returns, Tariffs, Populations, names of the leading Merchants and Traders, and much general information valuable to commercial men concerning the chief towns in India, Ceylon, China, Japan, the Eastern Archipelago, Mauritius, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, West Indies, Mediterranean, and the United Kingdom.

In the Directory will be found particulars as to transit and passage rates, concise descriptions of each country and town, and principal products, banks and bank agents, &c., &c.

LINDLEY AND WARREN,
PHOTOGRAPHERS, AND MINIATURE PAINTERS,
26, Apollo Street.

Studio open from 9 till 5, earlier by appointment.

PORTRAITS and GROUPS taken daily—CARTES, VIGNETTES, CABINETS, and FULL SIZE. Photos copied, enlarged, and painted in Water Colours and Black and White.

LOCKET and BROOCH PORTRAITS, exquisitely finished in Water Colours.

GROUPS, BUNGALOWS, VIEWS, HORSES, &c., photographed anywhere in Bombay without extra charge.

NATIVE CHARACTERS and VIEWS (both large and small) of Bombay and Presidency always kept in stock.

Prices on application.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital	£3,200,000
Reserve Fund	800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AGENCIES.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.—The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order." E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

LONDON BANKERS—THE CITY BANK.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY	RANGOON	HONGKONG
CALCUTTA	SINGAPORE	SHANGHAI
AKYAB	BATAVIA	HANKOW

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY

GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE AND LONDON BANKERS, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES;

NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY

ARE RECEIVED AT CALL AND FOR FIXED PERIODS, ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

JAMES SIMPSON, Acting Agent.

HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Subscribed Capital	$50,00,000
Paid-up Capital	$35,00,000
Reserve Fund	$8,00,000

LONDON BANKERS.—The London and County Bank.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

- W. Lemann, Esq., Messrs. Gilman & Co.—Chairman.
- Hon. James B. Taylor, Messrs. Smith, Archer & Co.—Vice-Chairman.
- E. R. Belilios, Esq., Merchant.
- W. H. Forbes, Esq., Messrs. Russell and Co.
- George F. Heard, Esq., Messrs. Augustine, Heard and Co.
- George I. Helland, Esq., Messrs. John Burd and Co.
- A. Joost, Esq., Messrs. Siemssen and Co.
- Julius Menke, Esq., Messrs. W. Pustan and Co.
- Thomas Pyke, Esq., Messrs. Birley and Co.
- Hon'ble R. Rowett, Messrs. Holiday, Wise and Co.
- Solomon D. Sassoon, Esq., Messrs. D. Sassoon Sons and Co.

HEAD OFFICE—Hongkong.

CHIEF MANAGER—Victor Kresser, Esq.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Shanghai.	Foochow.	Calcutta.
Hankow.	Yokohama.	Bombay.
	London.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

The Bank grants drafts at Current rates of Exchange on the London and the County Bank, London. It also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at its various Branches in India, China, and Japan.

INTEREST.

On Fixed Deposits will be allowed, payable half-yearly, as follows:—

12 Months	5 per cent. per annum.	
6 ,,	4 do.	do.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Any information as to rules of business may be obtained at the office or by letter to the Agent. R. STEVENSON, Agent in Bombay.

Bombay, 26th May, 1870.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).

In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England
Messrs. GLYN & Co.
AND
The National Bank of Scotland.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

BRANCHES IN INDIA AND CHINA.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.	Shanghai.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.	Hongkong.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/10 3/4 per Rupee.

4	do.	1/10 5/8	,,
3	do.	1/10 1/2	,,
2	do.	1/10 3/8	,,
1	do.	1/10 5/16	,,
On demand		1/10 1/4	,,
On Scotland		1/10 1/4	,,
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe		1/10 1/8	,,

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTEREST CHARGED.

On Loans on Government Paper and Railway Shares.
3 Months.......... 5 per cent. per annum.
,, ,, 1 to 2 ,, ... 4 per cent. per annum.
,, on other approved securities
3 Months.......... 6 per cent. per annum.

INTERESTS.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annl

Do.	6	do.	4
Do.	12	do.	5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 15th September, 1870.

FOR SALE.

COPE'S CELEBRATED BOUQUET
CIGARETTES,
JUST RECEIVED OVERLAND.
Cash Rs. 3-0 Per box of One Hundred. Credit Rs. 3-8
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE, on Commission, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade:

A fresh batch of new Malvern dog-carts with lamps painted dark blue and dark green, lining to match with lancewood shafts, patent leather dashes and enamel leather aprons.

Also,

A fresh batch of highly furnished buggy, dog-cart, and carriage harness, plated on white metal with round and flat reins.

2 sets of best Kersey horse clothings.

Just Landed.

A new English-built buggy on C. springs by Ness, Brothers, Long Acre.

2 new Bicycles.

And Also,

A second-hand English-built circular front glasses single horse miniature brougham with lamps.

The Properties of Gentlemen.

A nearly new and light miniature brougham in excellent order.

A second-hand first-rate high wheeled dog-cart by Bennien and Healey of Liverpool.

A second-hand Cab buggy by Hutchings and Otto.

A ditto ditto on C springs by E. Kesterton.

ALSO,

A first rate new English shaped light door shigram with lamps and shaft.

1 English-built dog-cart with lamps.

The properties of Gentlemen.

A nearly new light palanquin office shigram with lamps.

A second-hand English-built dog-cart.

Just Landed.

A very handsome English-built new and light mail phaeton with lamps, pole and shaft by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.

The property of a Gentleman.

A second-hand four seated English-built open-carriage with lamps and pole in excellent order.

Just Landed Ex S. S. Niger.

2 handsome waggonette.

Just Landed ex Kennyon.

A very handsome English-built travelling phaeton by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.

Also,

1 nearly new English-built light park phaeton.

1 ditto ditto, four-seated Broughams with circular glasses on front.

Just Landed ex Talbot.

A new and neat light single-seat miniature brougham with sliding glasses on front by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.

2 new velocipide.

ALSO,

A second-hand English-built full-size miniature brougham, by Holmes of Derby.

A few four in hand whips.

The Properties of Gentlemen.

1 second-hand English-built light four-seated open-carriage.

A first-rate high-wheeled Malvern dog-cart by McNaught and smith.

Just Landed ex Fifeshire.

A new English-built self-driving or Park phaeton with lamps, pole and shaft by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.

The property of a Gentleman.

A very handsome light miniature Landau Sociable with lamps, pole and shaft by Ness.

Just landed.

Several pairs of spare circular Glasses for miniature brougham of different sizes.

Few Iron Lifters for greasing Carriages.

Several other new and second hand. Different kinds of carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay, 27th August 1870.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

RITCHIE STEUART & Co.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

OFFICE TO LET, the COMMODIOUS PREMISES situated at 25 Church Gate Street, about to be vacated by the Chief Engineer's Department, G. I. P. Railway Company. Apply to WALLACE & Co.

TO BE LET, the upper-storied BUNGALOW, with spacious Outhouses and Stabling, situated near Grant Road Station, B. B. and C. I. Railway, entrance from opposite Sunkersett House.

The Bungalow is pleasantly situated, open to westerly breeze, and cool all the year round. For Rent and Terms apply to HEERJEEBHOY HORMUSJEE SHROFF, Elphinstone Circle or on the premises.

NOTICES.

GEORGE NICOLL AND Co.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
24. MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

ROWLAND & Co. beg to announce to the Gentry and General Public of Bombay, and the Mofussil, that they have OPENED a SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, at No. 8 Meadow Street, Fort, for the sale of Saddlery, &c., imported from England, as well as made in Bombay of the best English materials, at moderate rates; and having engaged the service of Mr. C. Spilling, who has had long experience in the trade in this country, good workmanship, &c., may be relied upon.

All orders will be promptly and carefully executed.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

N.B.—A small consignment of Saddlery, &c., consisting of Hunting, Racing and Side Saddles, and also Pad Saddles for Boys and Girls, Bridles and Martingales of all descriptions, Whips, &c., has just been received ex s. s. PETERSBURG.

INSPECTION IS INVITED.

BYCULLA IRONWORKS.
RICHARDSON & ROBSON,
SUCCESSORS TO
MESSRS. DIXON & Co.,
IRON and BRASS FOUNDERS, SMITHS' ENGINEERS, and COMMISSION AGENTS.

Manufacturers of Cotton Presses, Girders, Boilers, Pumps, Tanks, Iron Gates and Railings, &c.

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.

Now Ready, at *Bombay Gazette* Office,
JUDGMENTS delivered by Mr. JUSTICE WESTROPP and SIR CHARLES SARGENT in the case of the
BANK OF BOMBAY
VERSUS
THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.

Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

McCABE'S WATCHES,
CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

It has come to the knowledge of the undersigned, that VERY INFERIOR WATCHES, not made by him, but bearing his well known name, are being offered to the Indian public, at prices which preclude the best workmanship and warranty.

PURCHASERS are advised to EXERCISE CAUTION in BUYING, and if they are in doubt, they can remit direct by Bank Draft, or otherwise.

Price Lists of Gold and Silver Watches forwarded on application post free.

32, Cornhill, London. JAMES McCABE.

TO EUROPEAN RESIDENTS IN INDIA.
THE SOVEREIGN BOOT
(FOR LADIES)

Made of soft Glove Kid, Channel Soles, Fancy Toes, Pliant Elastic Sides, Military Heels. Made expressly for Tropical Climates.

On the reception of twenty-one shillings stirling, the above will be sent out by pattern post, prepaid to any part of India, a pattern boot remitted to us through the PATTERN POST (costing a few pence) is sufficient guide for size, which is always registered for future use.

Illustrated Catalogues Post free on application.

MARSHALL AND WILLATS,
207 and 208 Oxford Stact, London, W.

FANCY SOAP AND PERFUMERY.
PRIZE MEDALS, 1851, 1853, 1855, 1862, 1867.
F. S. CLEAVER'S
CELEBRATED
PRIZE MEDAL HONEY SOAP.

BROWN WINDSOR, GLYCERINE SOAP, MUSK ROSE WINDSOR, CARBOLIC ACID SOAP, a most perfect Disinfectant, and every description of CHOICE TOILET SOAP, POMADE & PERFUMERY.

32 and 33, RED LION STREET, LONDON, W. C.; PARIS, NEW YORK, & MONTREAL BONDED WAREHOUSE—LONDON DOCKS

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOS WORKS:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by REMINGTON & Co., Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 16th August 1865.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—ESTABLISHED 1824. CAPITAL £1,000,000. INSURANCES may be EFFECTED on ALL CLASSES of PROPERTY through EDWARD BIGG & Co., Agents.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

GUARDIAN, FIRE, and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1821.—Capital £2,000,000.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE granted on all approved Buildings and contents thereof in Bombay and the Mofussil at moderate terms by SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st September 1870.

CHURCH of ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

Established 1840.

Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 4 and 5 Vic., cap XCII.

Capital One Million Sterling.

Life Assurances of every description granted.
Retiring Provision combined with Life Assurance.
Free Policies issued which can never altogether lapse through non-payment of Premium.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly, or monthly, as desired.
Parsee and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to
Bombay, 9th July, 1870. REMINGTON & Co., Agency.

THE NATIONAL GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION (Limited).

DIRECTORS.

HEAD OFFICE, 28, QUEEN STREET, EDINBURGH.
GEORGE CLERK ARBUTHNOT, Esq., of Mavisbank.
JOHN COOK, Esq., W.S.
CHARLES COWAN, Esq., of Valleyfield.
KENNETH MACKENZIE, Esq., C.A.
JAMES MYLNE, Esq., W.S.
R. E. SCOTT, Esq., C.A.
WILLIAM SMITH, Esq., Actuary, Edinburgh.
Manager.—JAMES WILKIE, Esq., C.A.

This Association provides SECURITY for the FIDELITY of PERSONS in SITUATIONS of TRUST and RESPONSIBILITY, and undertakes all descriptions of GUARANTEE BUSINESS at moderate Premiums.

Forms of proposal and every information may be obtained at the Offices of the undersigned, who have been appointed AGENTS of the Association in Bombay.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

THE GREAT BRITAIN MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

FOUNDED A. D. 1844.

EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 25 AND 26 VIC. CAP. 74.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 101, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.
CHAIRMAN—VISCOUNT NEWRY.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
AGENT.
THOMAS FISHER PUNNETT, Esq., Bruce Lane.
MEDICAL REFEREE.
SURGEON J. H. SYLVESTER, F.G.S.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO ASSURERS.

PROFITS.—THE ENTIRE PROFITS DIVIDED AMONGST THE HOLDERS OF PARTICIPATING POLICIES.

POLICIES PAYABLE DURING LIFE.—By means of a novel and perfectly equitable system of apportioning the Profits, the Bonuses may be applied, first, IN EXTINGUISHING THE PREMIUMS at a given date; and afterwards in making the Policy PAYABLE DURING THE LIFETIME OF THE ASSURED; this important advantage being secured without the payment of any additional Premium.

NON-FORFEITURE OF POLICIES.—By recent arrangements, persons whose Policies have acquired a Surrender Value, will be entitled to a Free Policy, with participation in future profits.

CLAIMS.—No claim can be litigated or disputed, except with the consent of the Members present at a General Meeting, to be specially convened for the occasion.

DETAILED PROSPECTUSES, and all requisite information as to the mode of effecting Assurances, may be obtained on application at the Head Office, or at this Agency.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS

Required for an Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole Term of Life.

Age.	Civilians.		Military and Naval.	
	Without Profits.	With Profits.	Without Profits.	With Profits.
25	Rs. 33	Rs. 36	Rs. 38	Rs. 42
35	41	45	45	50
45	51	57	55	61
55	67	75	70	78

N.B.—ASSURANCES ON THE LIVES OF NATIVE GENTLEMEN EFFECTED ON FAVOURABLE TERMS.

T. F. PUNNETT,
Bombay Agent

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by HENRY SLYTH, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.